

## WATTIE & CO. NOW AGREE TO TAKE A FOURTH OF 'MELON'

Make Offer To Leading  
Anglo-Java Share-  
holders

### WHAT IT MEANS

Evidence That They Fear  
Violent Opposition At  
Meeting

Yesterday brought further exciting developments in the matter of the now famous proposal of the management and directors of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., to issue to Wattie and Co. the 50,000 reserve shares of the company at par, Tls. 4.50, when the market price of the shares was Tls. 15.50.

The first development was that the shares of the company, due to the publication in yesterday's CHINA PRESS of Mr. Davidson's statement that Wattie and Co. had no legal right to the 50,000 shares and could not force the shareholders to issue them, jumped from Tls. 13.75 to Tls. 15, or within 50 tael cents of the price before the management and directors issued their proposal.

#### Directors Reach Agreement

A second and very important development of the day came late in the afternoon when some of the leading shareholders and the directors got together at a meeting and reached the following agreement, a copy of which was sent to THE CHINA PRESS last night by Messrs. Wattie and Co.

ANGLO-JAVA ESTATES, LIMITED  
The Directors announce that as a result of a meeting between Messrs. Edward I. Ezra, R. S. F. McBain, M. Speelman and Rev. E. Sallou, four of the largest shareholders, and themselves, it will be proposed at the Annual Meeting that there shall be offered to the shareholders one share for every twelve, equal to about 37,500 shares at Tls. 4.50 per share, and that the balance of the 50,000 unissued shares—about 12,500 shares—will be issued to J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., at Tls. 4.50 per share, and that the agreement of the 26th May 1910, referred to in the Directors' Report, will be cancelled.

In the event of the above resolution being passed by the shareholders, the Directors will adhere to their original intention.  
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## U. S. Demands Release Of Germans Taken From American Ship China

Washington, Feb. 26 (Special to the Manila Cablenews).—Secretary of State Lansing has directed Mr. Walter Hines Page, the U. S. ambassador at the court of St. James, to demand from the British government the immediate release of the German and Turkish subjects who were removed from the China Mail Steamship Company's liner China on the high seas. The China flies the American flag.

## Woman Is Arrested Following Find Of Shells in Frenchtown

Has French Papers But Said To  
Be German; No Connection  
With Chaoho Affair

In connection with the finding of 200 artillery shells in the garden of Mr. A. Nielsen at No. 44, Sloecaw Road, the French police have arrested a woman. It is said that though she has French papers she is of German birth. Her alleged connection with the case will be divulged when the investigation of the matter has been finished.

Examination of the shells found proves the fallacy of one theory advanced regarding them. A representative of the Arenal authorities has ascertained that there is little possibility of any connection between the shells and the outbreak on the Chinese cruiser Chaoho in December.

The shells discovered in the garden are much smaller than the caliber of the guns fired from the Chaoho by the rebels. Besides it is pointed out that it would have been foolish for the rebels to have carried big gun ammunition on to the cruiser as there was already plenty in her magazines.

## Further Heavy Falls In German Exchange

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, March 7.—Neutral opinion of German prospects is reflected in heavy falls in the German rates of exchange in Switzerland, Denmark and Holland.

## LORD D. FITZGERALD KILLED

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, March 7.—Today's casualty lists include: Died in France: Lord Desmond Fitzgerald, brother of the Duke of Leinster. Unofficially reported killed: Lieut.-Colonel C. E. D. Davidson-Houston, previously reported missing.

## Yenmen Rebels Dispersed; Northerners Marching To Mayang; Rout Nachi Force

Bombard Town From Captured Hill Forts; Whampoa  
Beats Off Attack by Revolutionaries

Reuters Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 8.—It is officially announced that, on the Hunan front, the 4th, the Government troops, encouraged by victory, advanced to attack the rebels at Kiangsze and Yenmen. On the following morning, the troops dispersed the rebels at Yenmen.

Simultaneously, the Government troops defeated the rebels along the Mayang River and are now marching towards Mayang. On the Szechuen front, on the evening of the 7th, the rebels at Nachi turned back and attacked the Government troops from different directions. The Government troops repulsed the rebels and advanced to attack their stronghold.

Several fortifications in their center and two of the highest hills, Loshishan and Wutishan, on their left wing, commanding Nachi, were captured. The Government troops are now bombarding Nachi from these high positions, at the same time pursuing the defeated insurgents.

During February, \$1,000,000 was remitted to the troops—\$500,000 to Szechuen, \$400,000 to Hunan and \$100,000 to Kwangsi.

The Peking Gazette, discussing the military situation, says that it cannot be denied that the Yunkwei Government is working under great difficulties. It is hopelessly outnumbered and inferior in equipment, and it is a wonder that it has succeeded, up to the present, in holding its own and even making headway.

The successes of the Northern troops will have a moral effect, but this is offset by the situation in Hunan. The important change in the situation is that the Yunkwei troops are compelled to assume the offensive in southern Szechuen and to devote all their energies on the Hunan and Kwangsi fronts, where real fighting is now only a matter of days.

Aoki Meets Yuan  
It is stated that General Aoki left this morning for Hankow. He was received in audience by Yuan Shih-k'ai on Monday.

It is understood that their conversation was limited to non-political

topics. The present situation was not mentioned. A large number of prominent Chinese and foreigners said farewell to him at the station.

It is understood that, in view of his excellent services in connection with the naval precautionary measures in the Yangtze Valley, the Ministry of the Navy will shortly submit a memorial to Yuan Shih-k'ai, requesting the restoration of his rank, honors and decorations to Admiral Li Ting-hsin, who, in consequence of the Chaoho affair in Shanghai, was stripped of his official rank and honors, though he was permitted to remain in office, in order to "redeem his past demerits by new merits."

In connection with the forthcoming national loan of \$20,000,000, it is understood that the Ministry of Finance is drafting regulations for encouraging subscriptions from Chinese abroad. When these have been approved, delegates will be despatched abroad to carry out a subscription campaign.

The Peking Daily News states that the question of increasing the tax on luxuries, such as tea, wine, tobacco, etc., has received much attention recently from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which now considers that ladies' luxuries, such as paints, powders and perfumes, enormous quantities of which are consumed yearly, should be taxed as a preliminary. The Ministry is engaged in compiling a list of ladies' luxuries.

#### Attack Whampoa Forts

Hongkong, March 7.—The Taunwan-yat-pao reports that, early this morning, rebels attacked Whampoa forts and the cruiser Chaoho. The attack was repulsed without difficulty.

There has been no trouble at Canton.

#### Influence of Sulfu

Ostasiatische Lloyd  
Peking, March 8.—The Chinese press comments upon the favorable situation in Hunan and Kwangsi as a result of the victory, at Sulfu, Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-fang and  
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## French Trench Has Telegraph Wires



The picture shows members of the French engineering corps stringing telegraph wires through the trenches in the Argonne. When a position is changed and new trenches occupied, new lines of wire are immediately put in so that no time may be lost in the communication system.

## Council Propose Stringent Laws Regarding Firearms

Others For Ratepayers' Consideration Concern Spitting,  
Rules of the Road and Tram Car Travel

More stringent laws against the carrying of firearms and the formal adoption of rules against "jay walking" and "jay driving" will be submitted to a special meeting of the ratepayers at a date yet to be named according to an announcement of the Municipal Council. Some of the regulations are already in the by-laws of the tramway company. The measures are proposed with a view of including them in the Municipal By-Laws.

Some of the prospective ordinances have long been rigidly enforced in big cities all over the world. One of them is a provision against spitting on sidewalks. Another that is going to give the Chinese a great deal of worry—if they notice it at all—says that every pedestrian shall keep to the right when using a road or sidewalk.

The gravity of the trade in munitions as disclosed by recent incidents is supposed to be the cause of the proposal for more stringent arms regulations. Some of the suggested laws are:

No person shall keep, store or sell within such limits any dangerous materials, such as gunpowder and similar nitrate mixtures, dynamite, blasting gelatine, celluloid, carbonate, nitro cotton, smokeless powder, picric acid, and similar nitro compounds, chlorate mixtures, fulminates, fireworks, ammunition, benzine and other volatile or inflammable coal tar products, petrol, gasoline and other volatile or inflammable petroleum products, acetylene, calcium carbide, yellow phosphorus, saltpeter, sulphur, or any material containing any of these as an ingredient, to a greater quantity than may from time to time be set out in a Municipal Notification.

All persons letting off firearms or creating a noise or disturbance without cause, or committing any act which may legitimately come within the meaning of the term "public nuisance" shall be liable to a penalty or fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence.

No person except Consular Officers and the Officers of the Council duly authorised, and members of the Volunteer Corps and Military and Naval Officers and Soldiers of any Foreign Government Force when in uniform or on duty, shall under any pretence carry within such limits or on any Municipal road, alleyway or property outside such limits, any firearms unless duly licensed to carry the same under the provisions of Bye-law XXXIV or any other offensive or defensive arms, such as swords, daggers, loaded sticks, slung shots, knives, or any weapon of like character, under a penalty or fine for a first offence not exceeding one hundred

dollars, or imprisonment with or without hard labor, and for a second or subsequent offence two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment with or without hard labor and in every case with confiscation of the use of the Council of such offensive or defensive arms. Provided that nothing in this Bye-law shall be construed to extend to the carrying of fowling-pieces for the purpose of shooting game and provided also that in the case of firearms the penalties, fines or imprisonment hereby provided shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any penalties or fines provided by Bye-law XXXIV.

A fine of \$50 or a month in prison is the possible penalty for infractions of the proposed tram car regulations. Here are some of the things suggested that no person shall do:

Board or leave a moving tram.  
Travel on the platforms or steps.  
Ride a tram car with a bun on.  
Speak to the motorman while the tram is in motion.  
Claim a season ticket when he hasn't one.

In addition every season ticket holder must show his ticket on demand and pay his fare if he hasn't the ticket with him.

#### Electricity Department Vote

A meeting of the ratepayers will be held at the Town Hall at 1.40 o'clock on the afternoon of March 21 to pass on the report of the special Electricity Committee, which includes a scheme for the municipal control of the Electricity Department.

Other important resolutions that are to be submitted are:

That the estimated expenditure for 1916, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. \$50,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable in not less than ten and not more than fifty years from date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

That the Council be hereby authorized to raise upon the lines specified in Resolution V a loan not exceeding Tls. 1,250,000 for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

## CAPTURING FORGES VILLAGE, GERMANS ADVANCE 100 YDS.

Have no Advantage, French  
Holding Dominating Position  
of Cote d'Ole

### HILL 265 IS TAKEN

Kaiser Also Makes Progress  
West of Meuse; Loss  
Is Very Heavy

### GAIN ALMOST NIL

No Nearer Verdun Than At  
Beginning of 1915; Only  
Recovers Old Ground

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, March 7.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: In the Champagne, the Germans delivered an attack, which was preceded by jets of liquid fire, against our positions near Maisons de Champagne. While the enemy on our right were held up by our curtain-fire and were unable to leave their trenches, they succeeded in penetrating on our left into a small portion of our advanced trenches.

In the Argonne, the French exploded a mine at Courtes Chaussees, destroying a German fort and causing an enormous crater, of which the French are organising the southern lip. The enemy, under cover of the explosion of a mine, near Haute Chevanche, gained a footing at some points in our advanced line, from which they were immediately ejected.

West of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, which lasted the whole morning, between Bethencourt and the Meuse, the Germans launched a strong attack against Forges, situated in our advanced line. After a violent encounter, they succeeded in capturing the village.

Intermittent artillery activity is reported east of the Meuse, with an intense bombardment in the region of Fresnes. The French artillery seriously damaged the enemy's organizations west of Pont-a-Mousson. The communique this afternoon stated:—An intense bombardment enabled the Germans to make some progress west of the Meuse, along the railway line, in the neighborhood of Regneville. Simultaneously, a German division attacked and captured Hill 265, despite the heavy losses inflicted by the French artillery and machine-guns.

French Hold Bethincourt  
The French hold the village of Bethincourt and some clumps eastward of the Corbeaux and Cumieres Woods and the upper part of the ridge. Eastward of the Meuse, in the region of Bras and Haulmont and also in Woevre, the artillery struggle continued with intensity.

During the night, the French again bombarded the German positions in the Argonne and repulsed some Germans who attempted to occupy a mine crater.

It is semi-officially stated that the enemy's gain at Forges represents an advance of only 100 yards and gives them no advantage, as the French firmly hold the dominating position of Cote d'Ole. The German operations in the Champagne are local and unsuccessful and are prompted by the enemy's fear that the French are massing troops at Verdun.

The newspapers point out that the second battle of Verdun is characterized by spasmodic attacks, vastly different to the tremendous uninterrupted storm of the first battle. The German troops are no longer the same, but now consist of youths, who are inclined to waver.

London, March 7.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Monday: Last night, we sprang a mine north-east of Vermelles. Today, the enemy sprang a mine near the Hohenoller Redoubt.

No attack followed. We had no casualties.

Artillery was mutually active about Albert, Hulloch and Ypres. Quiet at Verdun.

The official communique issued in Berlin, yesterday, stated that the

## "Little Private Detectives"



## The Bicycle You Want, Young Man

Use the little private detectives, THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS, to get the things you want but can't afford at regular prices.

You young fellows who want bicycles, guns, pigeons, a dog, etc., you can have all these things if you use a little ingenuity.

The little private detectives, THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS, search them out for you and tell you where you can get them, at reduced prices and at prices within your reach.

Yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS advertised a stamp collection, a Ford Car, a 6-roomed house, a slide-rule, etc., etc.

Watch today's WANT pages. Watch tomorrow's, the day after, etc., etc.

## Col. House Is Back In America Again

Special Envoy Confers With Mr.  
Wilson on Results Of  
European Mission

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Washington, March 7.—Colonel House has arrived and conferred with President Wilson regarding the results of his mission to Europe.

## BRITISH CONSCRIPTS

Passenger Ships' Stewards Are Not  
Exempt From Service

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, March 6.—The Board of Trade announces that stewards on passenger ships are not exempt from military service.

## DUTCH VESSEL FIRED ON WITHOUT WARNING

Bandoeng Is Attacked in Mediterranean; Her Life-Boats  
Are Damaged

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, March 7.—The Dutch steamer Bandoeng (5,851 tons; Rotterdam Lloyd), homeward bound from India, was fired on in the Mediterranean, without warning and her life-boats damaged.

## Tsar Confers Order On Erzeroum Victor

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, March 7.—The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of St. George on General Yudenitch, the captor of Erzeroum.

## Russians Land Force To Attack Trebizond

Cause Turks to Evacuate Positions at Atina; Occupy  
Village of Mapavri

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, March 6.—An official communique reports: Under a heavy fire from the fleet, troops were landed on Saturday night at Atina, 65 miles eastward of Trebizond and, extending rapidly south, forced the Turks to evacuate their positions in this district, capturing 282 prisoners, two guns and munitions.

On Sunday morning, they occupied the village of Mapavri, midway between Atina and Rizeh, the latter port being forty miles east of Trebizond.

## CONSTANTINOPLE FULL OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

Reinforcements and Supplies  
Constantly Arriving; Big  
Guns for Cruisers

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, March 7.—A telegram from Salonica states that Constantinople is full of German soldiers and that fresh contingents are continually arriving, besides large quantities of heavy guns, munitions, motor vehicles, coal and flour from Bulgaria. New heavy guns have been placed on the cruisers Goeben and Hamidieh.

## The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.4 and the minimum 38.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 48.2 and 38.7.



situation is quieter at Verdun. Nevertheless, it makes the dubious claim of 900 prisoners taken in minor engagements.

Mr. Warner Allen, describing the operations at Verdun, states that, despite the constant bombardment, the damage done to the town is comparatively small. The enemy aims especially at the gates, hoping to catch motor lorries as they pass through.

He watched 20 to 30 six and eight-inch shells explode in an uncomfortably small radius. The insouciance of the French troops along the road shelled was a marvellous testimony of the strength of their nerves.

The German advance at such a tremendous cost represents almost zero from a strategic point of view. They are no nearer Verdun than they were in January, 1915; they have only regained the ground the French took between January and April last year.

Never have the French troops fought more magnificently than during the grim retreats. Two divisions held up two German Army Corps for several hours and the enemy paid for every yard they advanced a hundredfold.

In the utter fatigue of the third day, when, under the storm of German shells, few convoys were reaching the advanced positions, the men fought on doggedly without food and without drink.

**Australians Aid Defence**  
Melbourne, March 7.—Speaking at a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the Town Hall, to demonstrate the sympathy and admiration of the Australian people for the French defence of Verdun, the Hon. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence, announced that the Australian Siege Brigade was fighting there. A large sum was subscribed for the French Red Cross Fund.

### Germans Capture 1,000 Prisoners Near Meuse

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 6.—Western theater.—Lively mine engagements have occurred north-east of Verdun. The British infantry several times attempted to attack here, but were repulsed.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse, fighting was generally calmer than on the previous days. Still, in smaller engagements, the Germans captured 14 officers and 934 men.

The Admiralty reports: German naval airships, during the night of March 5 to 6, heavily bombed the naval point d'appui Hull, on the Humber. A good success was observed. The airships were violently shelled, without success. All the airships returned.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, March 6.—Italian theater.—Any activity has practically been made impossible, owing to heavy rainfalls and snowslides in the mountains.

Berlin, March 6.—Reuter's publish a report in which it is stated that the German Government, in the Arabic case, told the United States Government a deliberate lie when transmitting the so-called report of Commander Schneider about the sinking of the Arabic. Reuter's declare that the submarine which sank the Arabic was herself sunk by a British patrol-boat and that the submarine's crew were either killed or made prisoners, so that it was materially impossible for the Germans to produce an authentic report of the commander.

The reasons why Reuter's disseminated this news at the present moment and months after the Arabic case, are transparent, but Reuter's, in their clumsy report, entirely forget that everybody must ask himself as to why the German Government should have used this trick, since it would have been much easier for the Germans to admit the loss of the submarine and to state that it was impossible for them to relate what happened. This would have saved the whole trouble of long negotiations about the Arabic case, which could only be settled after repeated exchanges of views.

It is, of course, unnecessary to add that the German Government made no incorrect statements whatever to the United States.

**ROYAL TEA TO WOUNDED**  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 7.—The King and Queen have invited 2,000 wounded soldiers to tea.

## Tls. 2,901,850 Is Estimated For Shanghai Expenses, 1916

### Has Surplus of Tls. 269,265 from Last Year; Public Works Was Overspent on Road Maintenance

At the forthcoming annual meeting of ratepayers, the Council will submit for approval the following budget:—Ordinary income for the year, estimated at Tls. 3,227,850; expenditure, Tls. 2,901,850. It is proposed to raise by debentures during the year Tls. 650,000. The extraordinary income will amount to Tls. 1,006,000, the deficit carried forward from last year is Tls. 97,482 and extraordinary expenditure is recommended aggregating Tls. 940,710. In the course of a report on the financial transactions of the Municipal year 1915, Mr. E. F. Goodale, the treasurer, states that the surplus on the ordinary budget of Tls. 269,265 is Tls. 61,845 less than the figure estimated, this difference being accounted for as under:—

	Expended	Over Under
	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteer Corps	4,373	
Fire Brigade	1,171	
Police Force	881	
Health Department		11,412
Public Works Department		
ment	38,975	
Public Band	1,658	
Public Library	160	
Educational Department		
ment	1,989	
Finance Department	3,795	
Secretariat	6,026	
General charges	19,653	
Interest	5,192	
Stock and stores	42,687	
	122,187	15,785
Add:—		
Income—Increase		44,557
Balance—being the difference between the actual and estimated surplus on the ordinary budget		61,845
		122,187 122,187

He discusses the differences under each head, the following being extracted:

**Public Works Department—overspent Tls. 38,975.**—The most noticeable feature of these accounts is the heavy expenditure shown under "maintenance of roads and footways." The Engineer and Surveyor, in commenting upon the matter, states:—"It would appear at first sight that considerably more work had been carried out than was anticipated. While this is true to some extent, such additional work does not mainly account for the additional expenditure. Two important works for which special allowance was not made were the reconstruction of the foundation of Broadway East, between Hwalee and Balkal Roads, and the foundation of Bubbling Well Road, between Carter and Medhurst Roads. These works account for Tls. 13,941.

"Towards the end of 1914, owing to difficulties with the transport of materials from the quarry, a new contract was entered into at an enhanced rate and the price of material was consequently substantially increased. In March of 1915, contracts for various materials were also entered into at rates higher than the previous ones. The additional cost of the material from the two foregoing sources of supply amounted to Tls. 12,730.

"Owing to an opportunity occurring of making an extensive trial of asphalt macadam, a further expenditure of Tls. 6,000 on material and Tls. 2,200 on labor was incurred. I am perfectly confident, however, that this money has been well spent.

"There is one other matter in which the increased price of materials has affected the Council's expenditure and that is in regard to the road repair work carried out on behalf of public companies at fixed rates. The aggregate annual value of this work may be stated in round figures at Tls. 10,000 and, while I think no actual loss has been incurred during 1915, it is certain that the profit, which in former years was no more than could reasonably be charged for supervision and clerical work involved, has been materially reduced."

**Industrial undertakings.**—The profits on the year's working are: Pingchiao Quarry Tls. 27,876; convict labor 11,864; concreteware manufactory 25,293; Tungchow Road workshop 3,721.

**Silver Loans.**—The authorized loan for 1915 was Tls. 665,000. Tenders were invited for debentures to the extent of Tls. 400,000 carrying interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per

annum, and the whole issue was placed at a premium of 5 per cent. The applications received totalled Tls. 822,000.

The Budget appropriation for the redemption of debentures (Tls. 155,700) was applied in redeeming the 5 per cent loan of 1895 (Tls. 106,600) and the balance (Tls. 49,100), together with the unexpended balance of the 1914 appropriation (Tls. 150,210) has been transferred to extraordinary income, in place of issuing a similar amount of the current year's loan.

As the result of the year's transactions, the Council's liability on silver loans (excluding the Electricity Department) have been increased by Tls. 293,400. The loans outstanding for general purposes at December 31 (Tls. 3,049,100), represent 99.94 per cent of the year's ordinary income.

**Sterling loan.**—No additional debentures have been issued during the year.

**Trust funds and investments.**—The following securities were purchased during the year on account of the trust funds: £30,000 British Government 4½ % war loan 1925-1945 @ 99¼ %; Frs. 320,000 French Government 5 % war loan @ 87¼ %; Rbls. 150,000 Russian Government 5½ % internal short term war loan at 95 %; Tls. 50,000 French Municipal Council 5½ % 1914 debentures @ 102 %; Tls. 6,000 Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., 6 % 1909 debentures @ par.

With the view of obviating any loss on exchange, instructions have been given for the interest on the gold securities to be remitted direct to the Council's sterling account in London, where the remittances will be applied towards liquidating sterling liabilities. During the period under review the Waterworks Co. decided upon an increase of share capital and existing shareholders were offered the new shares at £40 each (i.e., a premium of 100 %), in the proportion of one new share for every ten old shares. This offer was accepted by the Council, with the result that the public holding of waterworks shares has been increased from 1,950 to 2,145.

Mr. Goodale says: "It may not be generally known that the time

occupied by English municipalities in the preparation of their annual accounts varies between four and seven months, whereas the financial statement of Shanghai is required to be in the hands of the ratepayers at least ten days before the meeting at which it is submitted. The limit imposed means that the whole of the accountancy work leading up to a balance sheet totalling over Tls. 16,000,000 has to be completed and in the printer's hands within a trifle over two months after the close of each year.

"The pressure under which the Finance Department has to carry out this important work has become altogether too great and is certainly not conducive to the best results. It is, in my opinion, imperative that an additional fourteen days be added to the present time limit."

**The Overseer of Taxes reports:** The ordinary revenue grows steadily year by year. In 1900 it reached one million Taels, in 1903 it was over two millions, while 1915 has witnessed the passing of three millions. There are certain exceptional circumstances which have influenced the revenue for the year under review. The abnormal amount of building operations has sent up the Chinese rate beyond expectation, while the revenue derived from opium shops is due to the increase of fees charged on these establishments, which will shortly be closed. This source of revenue will then disappear entirely and it may then be necessary to introduce further taxation to maintain the revenue.

The total ordinary income collected from all sources amounts to Tls. 3,051,017, against Tls. 2,934,332 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 116,685. Compared with the Budget estimate, the revenue shows an increase of Tls. 44,557.

154 new foreign houses have been assessed, showing an aggregate assessment of Tls. 275,061, while 73 houses have been demolished, representing an assessment of Tls. 71,379. Building operations have continued throughout the year with unabated activity, as a result of which the Chinese rates show a substantial increase over the estimates and over last year's collections. The income from this source amounted to Tls. 847,637, against Tls. 773,631 in 1914, showing an increase of Tls. 74,006.

**Special advertisement rate.**—This form of taxation was inaugurated in 1914, with a view to eliminating objectionable advertisements from the Settlement. The fees derived therefrom during 1915 amount to Tls. 610, against Tls. 95 for the previous year.

**Licence fees.**—The total income from licence fees produced Tls. 598,292, against Tls. 632,053 in 1914, or an increase of Tls. 14,234. The estimates have been exceeded by Tls. 16,092. Opium shops are mainly responsible for this excess and public

riches also show a substantial increase. Motor cars.—Motor traffic continues to increase very rapidly and the number of horse-drawn vehicles diminishes, as the following returns will show. The sedan chair is nearly dead. The older resident who remembers the time when the sedan chair was the chief form of locomotion, both for foreigners and Chinese, must have watched the gradual transformation of traffic conditions with no little interest.

The number of motor-driven vehicles on the register on December 31, 1915, compared with the same date in 1914, is as under:—

	1915.	1914.
Private motor cars	473	390
Public motor cars	78	75
Trade motor cars	11	10
Lorries and vans	13	9
Cycles	60	33
	635	517

The ordinary income for 1916 is explained as follows:—

**Land tax.** Tls. 682,000.—The levy proposed is the same, viz. 6-10ths of one per cent, with a rebate of 15 per cent. The increase, which is regarded as a sufficient allowance for new registrations, is Tls. 2,000 more than that estimated for 1915.

**General municipal rate.** Tls. 1,480,700.—The increase of Tls. 62,400 above last year's receipts is in anticipation of a continued substantial advance, based in particular upon the satisfactory expansion of property developed with blocks of Chinese houses and shops. The prospect of a reduction of the rate which was foreshadowed at the end of the year 1913, must, in view of increasing expenditure, remain only a prospect until the question of Settlement extension, with which it has been associated, is an accomplished fact.

**Wharfage dues.** Tls. 185,000.—The estimate of the Council's share, 75 per cent of the dues on foreign trade and 75 per cent of one-half of those on domestic trade passing through the Custom House, has been closely scrutinized. If the figure were based on the receipts of the last quarter of 1915, a better result might possibly, with reason, be expected. The returns for the final quarters during the last five years are approximately as follows: 1911, Tls. 39,000; 1912, Tls. 59,000; 1913, Tls. 56,000; 1914, Tls. 38,000; 1915, Tls. 50,000 but the stringency of freight is a factor to which some consideration must be given.

**Licence fees.** Tls. 612,860.—The additional receipts expected, nearly Tls. 15,000 more than those of last year, are due to raising the fee for foreign liquor sellers' licences from Tls. 50 to Tls. 75; to the quadruple increase in the fee for guild opium shops from Tls. 100 to Tls. 400 and in the maximum for ordinary opium shops from Tls. 50 to Tls. 200; to a change in the method for calculating the fees for Chinese tea-shops, which will for the future be taxed according to class, not per table as

heretofore; to the introduction of new taxation on fruit shops and stalls which appear in the schedule for the first time and to a small increase for launches.

The growing number of licensed motorcars, the receipts from which are Tls. 5,000 larger, is counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease for carriages and livery stables. The requirement that separate licences for public motor cars be held for the French and Foreign Settlements, as published last July, resulted in a change in the fee to Tls. 8 per quarter. Public richas are estimated at Tls. 19,000 lower, owing to the limitation policy, of which a full explanation for the information of the ratepayers is contained in the annual report of the Captain-Superintendent of Police.

**Rent of municipal properties.** Tls. 97,290.—The increase of Tls. 6,523 foreshadowed from receipts from this source is again chiefly traceable to improving receipts from market fees.

Revenue from public and municipal undertakings, Tls. 170,000.—In explanation of the item for dividends from waterworks shares, it is to be noted that, during the past year, the Council decided henceforward to credit these dividends locally in Taels and not to treat them, less interest on the 4 per cent, sterling loan, as in the nature of a sinking fund for the redemption of that loan, as originally held in view, but to increase the annual appropriation for the redemption of silver loans by the sum necessary to provide for the ultimate re-payment of the sterling loan. Thus, the reason for the appearance of these dividends under the heading "sterling extraordinary receipts" no longer holds good.

As portions of the Council's holdings of shares in the waterworks and telephone companies have been purchased and portions contributed in recognition of the franchisees of these public utility undertakings, a clear indication is now given of the quantity of the shares which were issued under the franchise agreements, as distinct from those subsequently acquired by purchase.

The intention of the special electricity committee's remark that disposal of net revenue "should lie with the Council" has been regarded as evidently leaving decision entirely to the Council hereafter and necessitates no choice as yet, between the variant recommendations of Mr. Preece in his recently published report on the one hand, that 1 per cent should be charged on capital loaned to the undertaking, or of the Treasurer, that the balance, after loan redemption and reserve appropriations, shall be at the Council's disposal. The estimate assumes continuance for the time being of the present system of re-investment of profits.

The profits from the Council's industrial undertakings, such as the concreteware manufactory, the Pingchiao Quarry, etc., are now shown as revenue under this heading, instead of being transferred as cash

contributions in reduction of the Public Works Department expenditure. This is, in part, rendered desirable by the fact that a large portion of the output is for the purpose of providing material for extraordinary expenditure.

The Council recommends that the following be levied:—

**Land tax** at the rate of 6-10ths of one per cent, on the assessed values, from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from January 1, 1916, payable half-yearly in advance.

**General municipal rate** at 12 per cent, on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, from the occupants, from April 1, 1916, until the next annual meeting of ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

**General municipal rate** at 6 per cent, on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., from the occupants, from April 1, 1916, until the next annual meeting of ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

**Special advertisement rate.**—From Tls. 0.05 to Tls. 5 per square foot of advertisement per annum from the occupier of land upon which any building carrying advertisements, advertising hoarding or station is erected.

**Wharfage dues and licence fees** according to scales arranged.

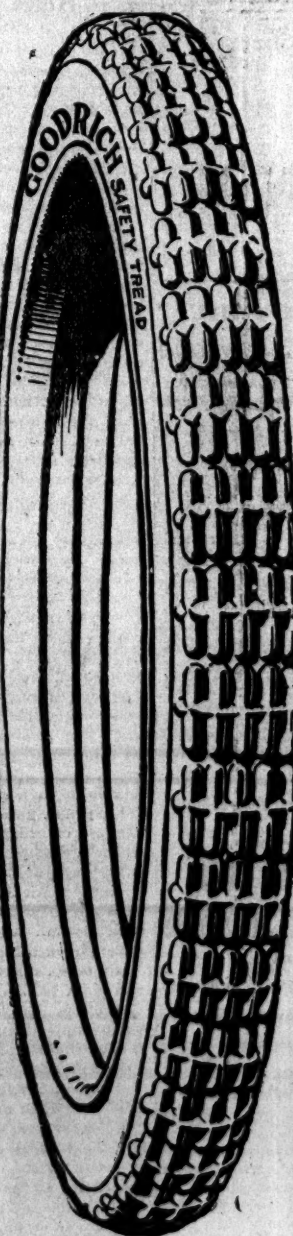
Regarding ordinary expenditure, it is stated:—

**Police Force.** Tls. 838,510.—The expectation of some further diminution in expenditure is again based upon the number of men on war service and the temporary cessation of leave throughout the foreign branch. Reports have been under the Council's consideration relating to the findings of a species of board composed of members of the force and advocating an increased scale of pay and other favorable conditions of service.

This matter, which is of more far-reaching effect than at first appeared, is still in course of examination, but it has appeared evident that such changes in the terms of service as may have been justified could not be identical with—but notably less extensive than—those for which the men applied. Pending submission of the comments of the heads of those departments which are affected by the comparisons which have been drawn with the pay of the police force, and until the Council has had sufficient time to give the subject the deliberate consideration which is requisite, no provision can be made in the budget.

**Public Works Department.** Tls. 775,520.—The estimated increase of Tls. 29,022 above last year's expenditure is traceable to heavy additional provision for maintenance of roads and footways, which is based upon close inspection of estimates of probable repairs throughout the Settlement. The cost of transport of material from depots to works in progress appears for the first time as haulage and the anomaly will be thereby eliminated of charging such expenditure to materials, when the work is performed by wheelbarrows, and to stud, when by cart.

The various heads of extraordinary expenditure are estimated at: Bridges, Tls. 17,860; landings, Tls. 41,160; drainage, Tls. 65,120; land, Tls. 172,800; buildings, Tls. 415,870; roads, Tls. 225,000.



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## CAPTAIN MUST PAY FOR ORDERING 'LIGHTS UP'

He Arrested His Landlady At Midnight For Turning Off The Current

### SHE OBEYED POLICE ORDER

Two Soldiers with Fixed Bayonets were Summoned By The Irate Officer

London, February 5.—The arrest of a Margate woman boarding-house keeper at midnight by two soldiers with fixed bayonets was told to Mr. Justice Lush in the King's Bench yesterday.

The plaintiff, Miss Helena Emma Jane Clarke, of The Albany, Cliftonville, sued Captain Henry William Case, R.A.M.C., stationed at Margate, to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment and assault. Captain Case pleaded the Defence of the Realm Regulations and the orders made thereunder.

Mr. Maddocks, for the plaintiff, described the facts as "most unusual and extraordinary." Captain Case with his wife and family had been staying at the house for about three months, when on September 25 last, in consequence of a notice issued by the police, the plaintiff posted in the house a special notice that the electric light would be turned off at a quarter-past eleven each night.

Captain Case returned about half-past ten that night, banged at the plaintiff's bedroom door, and shouted out: "What about this light? If it is turned out I shall leave in the morning." Miss Clarke sent her companion, Miss Ireland, downstairs to inform Captain Case that the light must be turned out, and that if he desired to do so he could leave. At a quarter-past eleven, counsel continued, the light was switched off, and Captain Case again went up to the plaintiff's bedroom door and said: "I demand the light to be put on at once Margate is a garrison town."

'Guards, Arrest this Woman'

Miss Clarke asked that a police constable should be sent for, and Captain Case left the house. A few minutes later there was a banging on the front door, and two soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets entered. Miss Clarke was in her bedroom in her nightdress. She put on her dressing gown and went downstairs. Captain Case said: "Where is the light? Show these men (referring to the soldiers) or I will remove you to the guard-room." The plaintiff moved towards the cellar where the switch of the electric light was fixed, and Captain Case shouted: "Guards, arrest that woman." Thereupon the soldiers seized hold of Miss Clarke's arms and put her under arrest. She was kept in that position for nearly half an hour. Then she was allowed to go upstairs and dress, the two soldiers following her to the bedroom door with their rifles and bayonets.

When the plaintiff went downstairs again, Mr. Maddocks continued, she was held by one of the soldiers. Her brother telephoned to the police station. When a constable arrived Captain Case informed him that the plaintiff had refused to put on the electric light and he had put her under arrest. The constable advised the plaintiff to put on the lights in order to save further trouble.

Miss Clarke, in cross-examination,

said she knew the authorities were expecting air raids.

Mr. Doughty: Did not Captain Case ask you politely to turn on the electric light?—No; he said in a defiant manner, "Guards, arrest this woman."

The Captain's Version

Captain Case, in his evidence, stated that in case of emergency it was his duty to turn out as quickly as possible and render aid to the military and civil authorities. When he first went to her house he asked the plaintiff that he might have the electric light always at his command. His military correspondence often occupied him till past midnight. On returning to the house shortly after ten o'clock on September 25 he went to the plaintiff's bedroom, knocked at the door, and asked her to allow him to have the electric current on at night and promised to pay extra. He then went to the drawing-room. At a quarter-past eleven the light went out. He went to the plaintiff's room and told her that if his request was not acceded to he should take measures to obtain the light. Afterwards he went to the guard-room, got two soldiers, and took them to the house. Miss Clarke stood at the cellar door and prevented the soldiers from turning on the light. He was fully determined to have the light and informed the plaintiff that if she did not allow him to pass he should ask the soldiers to remove her from the door. She refused to move, and he told the soldiers to remove her. When the constable arrived the witness told him that he should take his men down the cellar and keep them there if necessary. The constable then advised the plaintiff to turn the light on. The witness left the house the next day.

Mr. Maddocks (cross-examining): Did it not occur to you that it would have been better to postpone these drastic measures till the next morning?—I did not know that my services might not be required at any moment.

Mr. Justice Lush: Why did you not tell the soldiers to turn on the light?—Because she had her back to the cellar door. I told them to remove her.

Your orders were not to use force?—Yes.

The Judge's view

Mr. Justice Lush: What had she done which necessitated her being placed under arrest?—She interfered with me in carrying out my military duties.

What military duties?—Being available instantly in case of alarm.

Mr. Justice Lush: At present I think the defendant made a mistake, and a serious one, in his view of his authority.

Mr. Maddocks (to witness): You might have soldiers here and tell them to stand by me now? (Laughter.)—If I considered you were obstructing me in the performance of my military duties I should probably tell them to do so.

And keep me under arrest?—If I thought it was for the public safety, I should. (Laughter.) I believe I have full authority under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Mr. Justice Lush: Supposing you were staying at a friend's house, do you think you could put him under arrest if you thought the electric light ought to be available and your host not?—The atmosphere was so very different in this case.

Mr. Justice Lush held that Captain Case had no authority to do what he admitted having done, still less the steps the plaintiff alleged. Captain Case was not at the time carrying out the orders of a competent naval or military authority within the meaning of the Defence of the Realm Act. He was at the house as a visitor and had no authority other than that of a visitor.

The jury assessed the damages at £250, and his lordship entered judgment accordingly, with costs. The question of a stay of execution was deferred.

## HOLLAND IS STIRRED BY SMUGGLING SENSATION

Documents of the Amsterdam Telegraaf Are Seized By The Police

### WHOLESALE RUBBER OFFER

Forty Tons in a 'Free' Warehouse Was Bargained For By Germans

(From The Times)

Amsterdam, February 4.—The seizure by the officers of justice of the records and other documents of Mr. H. M. C. Holdert's so-called Anti-Smuggling Bureau has made a considerable stir in Holland. Mr. Holdert is the principal proprietor of the Amsterdam Telegraaf, a newspaper which has gained a world-wide reputation since the war as the out-spoken champion of the cause of the Allies. In a controversy arising out of changes in the staff of the Telegraaf a good deal has been heard of this bureau, and a few days ago its papers were impounded. Since then the Government official charged with the supervision of exports has requested Mr. Holdert's co-operation with a view to checking smuggling. I have seen Mr. Holdert, who has furnished me with the following information concerning the origin and work of the bureau.

Some months ago Mr. Holdert was informed that extensive smuggling was going on between Holland and Germany. He wished to stop it. Articles appeared in his newspaper describing the scandalous state of affairs on the Dutch-Belgian frontier, and attracted wide attention. The abuse in this region became so notorious that many people living in the locality were forbidden to remain there in consequence of their smuggling activities. It was a long time before the measures taken became really effective, and even now smuggling of rice and flour is in daily operation, being conducted largely by children.

Mr. Holdert desired to know more of the trade that was being driven in contraband, and accordingly engaged a number of controllers at his own personal expense to report cases of smuggling to him. This organization, I am informed, had nothing to do with the Telegraaf newspaper.

but was purely a private enterprise of Mr. Holdert, with the object of detecting and frustrating illegal practices with which the authorities, for various reasons, had not coped successfully. There was no secrecy about this. Mr. Holdert assures me that from the first he gave information to the Dutch Government and to the Netherlands Oversea Trust. From time to time the Telegraaf has published reports of cases of smuggling, and in this way has become a terror to evildoers.

Wholesale Offer of Rubber

The following example was related to me. One of Mr. Holdert's controllers had an interview with a well-known rubber smuggler in Holland. The controller represented himself to be a German, and was offered rubber in a "free" warehouse, which means, in a warehouse beyond the control of the Netherlands Oversea Trust. He was also offered the assistance of a pensioned captain in the Army, who was prepared to take the rubber across the frontier. It should be explained that rubber imported into Holland enters subject to Netherlands Oversea Trust conditions and remains under the control of the Trust until it is released, with the consent of that body.

Whenever it is desired to remove rubber from a Veem, as a dock-warehouse is called, a special application has to be made to the Netherlands Oversea Trust, which will not sanction the removal without proof that the rubber is needed for the Dutch home industry. Notwithstanding this Mr. Holdert asserts that he knows of a case in which one of his controllers was offered 40 tons of rubber. The seller, in order to show that he was acting bona fide, offered to deposit £2,000 with a bank, and to forfeit that sum in case he was unable to deliver the rubber in question in a "free" warehouse.

Smuggling in Ships

With regard to smuggling by means of ships three cases were mentioned to me. In one instance a vessel is said to have left Amsterdam a few days ago loaded with 110 tons of margarine. She crossed the Zuiderzee, went to Zwolle, and endeavored to escape from Zwolle through the canal across the frontier. This maneuver, however, was frustrated by two detectives or controllers acting for Mr. Holdert, who followed the vessel. After lying a long time at Zwolle the boat returned to Amsterdam, followed by

the controllers. From there she went through the Merwede Canal to Rotterdam and anchored in a private port. By this time the margarine had become somewhat ancient. It was now transhipped into another boat and duly sealed by the Customs. Mr. Holdert's Bureau informed the head of the Department of Trade at The Hague, asking him if margarine intended to be smuggled should be sent to Germany duly sealed by the Customs. The answer received was that the official to whom the inquiry had been addressed did not know why it was allowed in this particular instance, but he would of course immediately inquire into the matter. He added that of late there had been an understanding between the Allies and the neutral Powers that certain goods should be sent to Germany. So ended the case of that ship.

This instance was mentioned as one in which smuggling was prevented by the agency of Mr. Holdert's Bureau, though the goods were ultimately allowed by the Government to go through. The margarine was unfit for human consumption, but not for subjection to chemical processes by which material could be obtained for the manufacture of ammunition.

Fat Disguised in Chocolate

Fat is a much-needed commodity for the manufacture of ammunition. One method of smuggling fat into Germany is to work it up with chocolate. A factory exists in a town in Holland where, according to Mr. Holdert's information, 20 tons of so-called eating chocolate are stored. Such chocolate should contain at the utmost not more than 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of fat. Mr. Holdert having been able to get a sample of the chocolate in question, has had it analysed by a firm of analysts of high reputation, who state that the chocolate contains 47.9 per cent. of

fat. He immediately informed the authorities, who, of course, will take care that that chocolate is not exported. The Telegraaf stated a day or two ago that in a small furniture factory in Amsterdam large quantities of the wooden piles employed for building houses had been stored. The factory was managed by a German, and it is said that he stored the piles at the instance of two Germans from Rotterdam. The piles were hollowed out, filled with fat, and taken away in a boat.

The smuggling of horses has been carried on to a considerable extent. It is said that one evening a soldier on duty was approached by a smuggler with the request that he would take a horse over the frontier. The answer of the soldier was, "No, I cannot let that game go on. You have smuggled quite enough now,

but I will make you a proposal. I buy the horse from you, give you a fair price for it, and smuggle it myself."

In general, however, I was informed that with a few exceptions the Customs officials of the Netherlands must have credit given to them for doing their duty as well as they could.

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## A British Pioneer To Japan

William Adams of Japan. The Transactions of the Japan Society of London. Vol. XIII. (The Society, To Nonmembers, 15s.)

One wonders how many of the diplomatists who, a few years ago, brought about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance knew of the William Adams who, three centuries previously, laid the foundation for that great undertaking. And yet this man has a fair claim to rank as one of the pioneers of Great Britain's commerce beyond the seas. His rank and his achievements were modest; the pioneer rarely comes into the full enjoyment of his enterprises, and others reap where he has sown. It cannot be said that Adams is a neglected figure in English history, for his career is dealt with at length in the "Dictionary of National Biography" by Sir E. Maunde Thompson, and elsewhere; and if his native Gillingham in Kent has refused to honor its most eminent son, his adopted country not only perpetuates his memory by a street named after him, but still holds an annual celebration in his honor.

Whilst nothing is likely to be added to what is already known of the general outline of Adams's career, the discovery at the Bodleian Library by Mr. Strickland Gibson of the MS. of his Log-Book, 1614-19, helps us to realize the extreme difficulties of the early traders across the seas and the indomitable personality of the early Kentish navigator. The Log-Book was unknown to Sir E. Maunde Thompson when he wrote his clear and excellent biography; and the Japan Society of London has done itself honor and conferred a great boon upon students of Anglo-Japanese relationships by printing it in full as the second part of the 13th volume of its Transactions. It has been edited with scholarly care and knowledge by Mr. C. J. Purnell, of the London Library, who contributes an interesting introduction of 30 pages and has provided the reprint with facsimiles of two pages of the original, from which it will be seen that the task of transcription was not an easy one.

From the parish records at Gillingham we learn that William Adams, "sonne of John Adams," was baptized on September 24, 1564; so that when he started out in the "Indish traffick" in 1598 as pilot-major of a fleet of five small ships he was a comparatively young man of thirty-four. But his experience was considerable, for he began life as a sailor at the age of twelve. After a series of the most appalling disasters, only one of the five ships, the Charity, 160 tons, reached Japan; and on April 16, 1600, she anchored off the coast of Bungo, in the island of Kiushiu, with only half a dozen men out of the original complement of 110 able to stand on their feet.

Adams's career for the next fourteen years in Japan is fairly well known. The Log-Book starts with a voyage

intended to reach Siam, but which only got as far as the Riu Kiu Islands, and begins with November 28, 1614, "which day being mondaye about 7 a clock wayd my ankens." The ship was a junk which was named the Sea Adventure, and Adams had Richard Wickham as "cape merchant" and Edward Saris as his assistant. The expedition was a commercial one, for there were several Japanese merchants on board. A list of the merchandise carried for barter is printed in Riess's "History of the English Factory at Hirado"; but for the purchase of things required from Siam, such as Brazil wood, deerskins, raw silk, &c., about £1250 was carried. The Sea Adventure appears to have met with every kind of misfortune; there were gales and the boat sprung a leak, and they put in at Naha in the Great Riu Kiu (Okinawashima) on December 27. Here all kinds of delays arose in refitting the junk, the sailors got out of hand and demanded their wages in advance, whilst Wickham and Damian, a Portuguese, "did fight together." Then other troubles arose, and even Adams and Wickham had "soun words in a chiddinge manner"; and it was not until after some months that the ship set sail with a cargo of wheat and ambergris, and anchored in Kawachi harbour on June 10. Every day there is a record in the Log of the state of the weather, the direction of the wind, and such details as seemed desirable to record. Occasionally there is a rough attempt at a sketch, as, for instance, a triangle arrangement with a few irregular lines at the top, to indicate a volcano. From a commercial point of view the expedition was a failure, but one of its results was the introduction into Japan of the sweet potato from the Riu Kiu Islands. Following the diary come accounts of sums lent to various members of the ship's company and notes of Adams's expenditure, which make quaint and interesting reading.

Other and more successful trading expeditions were tried. But these and the many ways in which Adams furthered the interests of British commerce in Japan we must leave to the reader of Mr. Purnell's introduction. Adams had many wonderful escapes from drowning and from a violent death in other ways. His last escape was in the Straits of Hainan in July, 1619, when his junk struck a rock, but was not damaged—"thanks be to God for ever who preserved us miraculously." The Log ends on August 22 of that year. On September 8 we know from another source, that "Capt. Addames" is "sickly and minded to take physic"; and on May 16, 1620, Adams died, probably at Hirado, after a life full of dangers and anxieties, "he having byn," as one of his associates and fellow-countrymen declared, "in such favour with two Emperours of Japan as never was any Christian in these partes of the world."

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The Volunteer and Other Poems. By Herbert Asquith. (Sidgwick and Jackson. 1s. net.)

The Mount of Transfiguration. By Darrell Figgis. (Mausel. 3s. 6d. net.)

Miss Redpath's title poem is an invitation to the rest of her book. It gives the picture of a quiet upper room behind close-drawn shutters, the cool, grey walls lit only with one bright travelling shaft of sunlight, the shadowy air faint with the perfume of white peonies. Against its windows with their rows of red geraniums beat faintly the noonday heat and noise of the world without—a jingling barrel-organ, the cry of a man selling fruit, the clatter of hoofs and passing feet, while within sits the poet busily writing—

I strive to trace on the white flitting leaves  
Some part of that which I have known and seen:  
Fragments of life. . . .

But "all remote" is the phrase with which Miss Redpath describes this reclusive, and it is true in a sense which she does not quite intend. Her verse is decorated rather than beautiful—that is, it tries to make a thing look beautiful rather than to show that it is so. To fancy dashes into little children's tears is to get as far away from reality as to write of a mother sentimentally over the baby she has murdered. "Hard was it to believe what she had done," or to pity God because He has had no experience of human joys. There is almost always the little too much in these poems; and how far away it makes them. A pervading tinge of the not-quite-true, of the merely decorative, is fatal to poetic beauty, unless, as in Herrick, it is part and parcel of a naive and delicious artificiality. It is always feebly plotting against the mind that indulges in it. But it does not deprive Miss Redpath's verse of a delicate, languorous Pre-Raphaelitish grace.

The "quiet" in Miss Gurney's poems is the quiet of the soul in the peace and rapture of faith in Christ. Even such a poet as Vaughan could not, when impulse failed, compel words to that service. Unless they make vividly real and present the symbols they represent, they may faintly stir thought, they cannot awaken feeling. Such poems as "The Holy Hill," or "Lammas Day," or "A Thought," or "The Height," with its "awful glow" and "perilous crafts," do not hasten a single beat of the heart—stir it no more than to read "the enemy were completely decimated"; whereas "The night is dark, and I am far from home" that makes us the home-sick children we all once were, and are. There can be a pious conventionalism, fantasticalness, egotism, and this wholly sincere little book is not free from them. There is nothing of all this (apart from a thinning last stanza) in "The Haunter"—

What are You there, lurking in the darkness,  
Just behind the sunshine and the song of birds,  
Calling soundless to me out of the darkness,  
Whispering of secret things that have no words?  
I am afraid of You, lurking in the darkness,  
I that never feared the things of flesh and blood. . . .

From clear to vague, from the visionary to the actual, turns and returns the verse in Mr. Herbert Asquith's "Volunteer." And fancy, just groping its way in "Jewels," the only poem in the collection written before 1914, awakens refreshed in the happy little oration "To a Baby found paddling near the Lines." Mr. Asquith is not yet certain of himself. In his longer poems a stanza or two too many blurs a first clear impression. "And men have seen the Emperor, The Eagle of the South," might be early Byron; "The soldier has his girls to love, And he has his rum to drink," might be forgotten Dibdin; and "Venice" is too ornate, the musical clash of its lines too mechanical, to be more than a fine piece of poetical rhetoric. But the "baby" which Mr. Asquith talks to so gaily and freshly and lovingly is his own; a high spirit and beauty have touched his sonnet "Wars, Cataraugus," and the first three stanzas of "Ares, God of War," are a serene and solemn picture of the imagination.

In the cemetery of words there is no more forlorn and deserted little grave than that wherein "Celtic" lies. To call up its ghost now is only in order to describe the peculiar quality of Mr. Darrell Figgis's new poems. They are Celtic not of set intent, but of nature and impulse. Here is the old familiar Irish landscape—rain, curlew, heather, emerald-green bog, mountain and sea and broken sunlight. Its solitary loveliness haunts the book. Its reality brings dream to the eyes. Mr. Figgis is sometimes incoherent. He may lose himself not only in an insane too intense for mortal lungs, but also in a maelstrom of words. And now and then such a phrase as "the heavenly view" or "Being raised up his mighty head an hour," as suddenly dissipates dream as a breakfast bell. But he has trodden this visionary solitude and shared its secrets. Freed from "memory's rags," he tells of the world "irradiant in divinity" which is mirrored in this, of the "shining presences" that haunt a beauty which brings terror as well as peace.

Strange hostings are surging everywhere  
In the passing flutter of day,  
Tossing handfuls of feathery air  
In gusts, like the kiss of a truant hair,  
And in laughter fading away.  
Faint voices whisper secretly  
A tune that I know too well;  
And the light that glints the wave,  
The free  
Space of the earth, in an ecstasy  
Image the things they tell.

## Christ and the Modern Mind

The Renaissance of Jesus. By James Robertson Cameron. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

(Reviewed by The London Times)

A generalization such as "the thought of the time" or "the spirit of the age" has an easy attractiveness. It means so much. But when we come to build an argument upon it we commonly discover that it means too much. There is nearly always involved in it the notion, to which the human mind is greatly addicted, that the present in which we happen to be living is a unique and critical time of transition. This notion is invariably true; its truth is, and always has been, an invaluable stimulus to vital thought and action; but it needs to be qualified, though not in any degree deadened, by the further realization that every time in human history has been critical and unique. Otherwise an air of unreality is given to the present; the curve of human development in time is sharpened at one point into an unnatural angle which we feel the demonstrator to have reached only by overshooting his mark.

In basing his analysis of modern Christology upon the notion of a specifically modern "creative movement of the mind," Mr. Cameron does some injustice to the valuable idea that he wishes to develop. He is continually obliged to leave his argument while he looks round to see what has become of his elusive first premise, runs after and captures it, and (always, it must be said, with admirable patience) brings it back again. He corners it now as a specific "historic sense," peculiar to the present age, and "perhaps nearer to being a new beginning than anything else since the Christian era," now as "the vast creative movement of the spirit" that "gives our age its special character," again as the impulse towards communion with living Nature as it appears in Wordsworth or Beethoven. But always, when he brings this "spirit of the age" back into the field of argument, it proves on examination to be a spirit of all the ages, developed, it is true, by the thought and the art of the last century into a particular and an important phase of progress and vitality, but by no means furnishing the pivot for a sudden twist in the evolution of religious thought.

Discounting the inherent vagueness of treatment which the adoption of an elusive first principle makes unavoidable, and discounting also certain difficulties of style (for Mr. Cameron's handling of words is often unorthodox and occasionally bewildering), "The Renaissance of Jesus" is interesting and suggestive, not so much because it distinctly formulates anything as because it leaves the reader with the impression and the atmosphere of a religious feeling that is free, open, and alive with movement. The unities which the author is through-out striving to effect do not, in the result, stand out very clearly. As in the case of the unity between our own present moment and all the other moments that were, to our fore-runners, quite as acutely present, Mr. Cameron misses many possible syntheses, and even neglects some that are already achieved. Impatient with his rather tortuous treatment of the question of unity in difference, in its human aspect, we turn in vain to

his index, or to the succeeding pages, for any mention of the word "fellowship," and in other cases the central clue seems to be oddly left out of consideration. But the mere striving after religious unities is in itself impressive, thus humanly and sincerely conveyed; and perhaps Mr. Cameron is reluctant to fall back for formulation upon verbal currency which, for many, has been worn smooth and meaningless.

None the less, it is a duty to revitalize the old body as well as to embody the new spirit—in part the two processes are the same, though not in entirety; and we would not seem to suggest that Mr. Cameron, intent on the new, is neglectful of the old. His historical sketch of the progress of philosophy, from the time of Kant onwards, towards the conception of "an Absolute wherein difference does not lapse, or consciousness, or otherness, but rather attains its perfect form," with its appreciation and criticism of the systems associated with the names of Hegel, Bradley, and Bosanquet, is well and acutely worked out. His treatment of art in relation to a broadening view of the Divine is well inspired, though we may differ from him when he suggests that Bach, in this regard, can be left out of account. Only an undue preoccupation with the "spirit-of-the-age" formula could have excluded that composer's inexhaustible freshness.

At all events, the lover of Wordsworth will find in Mr. Cameron a kindred spirit; certain passages seem to us to enter into the very heart of Wordsworth's meaning and message. It is only the last section of the book that deals at all directly with Christology, and then by use of atmosphere rather than of reason, and almost exclusively by reference to the Fourth Gospel. But Mr. Cameron's essential method is, as we have hinted, sympathetic rather than logical; and his use of examples is selective rather than inclusive. It can at least be said that his final portrayal of the personality of Christ as a living fact has considerable beauty (though we wish he could have avoided the adjective "winsome"), and that his picture derives its beauty and its medium of cogency in no small degree from the sincerity with which he has handled the elusive half-truth that was his unfortunate starting-point.

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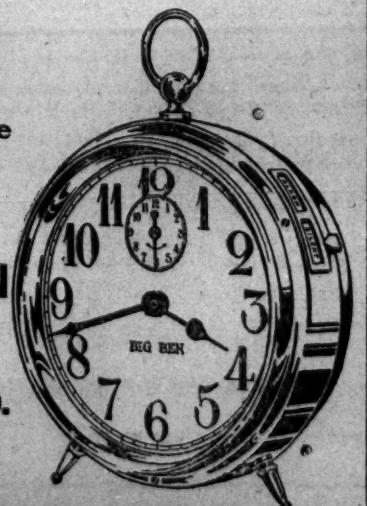
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## -- Sporting -- -- News --

### Basket Ball

By far the hardest game played during the whole league took place last night when the Socony team got a handsome trimming from the American Co. Now and then play would settle down to some good team work, but many of the players had the hump, with the consequence that fouls occurred. Mr. Mitchell who refereed, kept a sharp lookout, and he was busy whistling out the fouls. The reading of the scores is as follows:—

Socony (19) American Co. (24)  
Hykes Anderson  
Rasmussen Rodger  
Pennyworth Barrett  
Hall Woodberry  
Black Roberts

Scorers for American Co.—Roberts 2, Starrett 5, Rodger 8, Anderson 9.

Socony:—Hykes 8, Rasmussen 9, Pennyworth 2.

It might be mentioned that during the first half the game was very even, Socony leading by 1 point. In the second half, it was mainly due to Anderson that the American Co. won. He scored the winning points. "E" Co. Left Half met "B" Co. Right Half, and after a very even game the teams drew, the score being 23 all.

### S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15, Canton Road, Shanghai, March 7, 1916.

23.—Corps Parade.—The Corps will parade as under for Field Operations on Saturday, March 11, 1916.

Blue Force.—Artillery 2 guns, Maxims 2 guns, "A" Co. British, Customs, American, Chinese and Italian Companies.

Place of rendezvous has been confidentially notified to Unit Commanders.

Dress.—Drill order with helmets. Red Force.—Artillery 2 guns, Maxims 2 guns, Engineers, "B" Co. British, Portuguese, Japanese, and Shanghai Scottish.

Place of rendezvous has been confidentially notified to Unit Commanders.

Dress.—Drill order with caps. Blank ammunition, 5 rounds per gun and rifle.

### Golf

Following are the results in the competition of the Golf Club for the Campbell Challenge Shield, which was played on the 4th and 5th: G. Burton Sayer ..... 94 9 85 C. J. G. Hill ..... 98 12 86 W. A. H. Moule ..... 95 8 87 W. W. Cox ..... 93 4 89 A. J. Stokes ..... 107 18 89 G. S. F. Kemp ..... 111 18 93

Fourteen cards were taken out.

The Hong Foursomes  
The results in the third round, and the matches to date in the fourth round of the Hong Foursomes Challenge Cup Competition are:—

J. C. Macdougall and J. C. Taylor (Ewos) 18, beat A. Gray and J. S. McEachran (Chartered Bank) 8, 4 and 3.

Drs. Hanwell and Neild (J. H. J. and N.) 16, beat H. A. J. Macray and R. G. Macdonald (Dodwell and Co., Ltd.) 29.

Drs. Macleod and Billingham (M. M. B. and M.) 26, beat W. E. Leckie and D. MacDonald (Taikoo) 31, 4 and 3.

C. Knight and W. S. Clay (S. M. C. Elec. Dept.) 24, beat Drs. Marshall and Murray (M. M. B. and M.) 9, at the 19th hole.

C. G. S. Mackie and P. Peebles (Shanghai Land Invest. Co.) 17, beat R. Macgregor and E. O. Cumming (Exchange Brokers) 23, 4 and 2.

W. C. D. Turner and H. S. Lindsay (Wayfoong) 33, beat G. H. Phillips and Jas. Scotson (J. D. H. and Co., and S. and Co.) 18, 2 and 1.

W. N. C. Allen and V. Grundy (B. D. A. and Steines) 26, beat E. F.

Bateman and J. J. Sheridan (Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co.) 26, 4 and 3. A. Wright and G. Ewart (S. M. C. Elec. Dept.) 30, beat J. H. Little and T. J. Fisher (Taikoo) 22, by 1 up.

### Fourth Round

Macdougall and Taylor beat Hanwell and Neild, 6 and 4.

Knight and Clay beat Macleod and Billingham, 6 and 5.

Peebles and Mackie to play Turner and Lindsay.

Wright and Ewart beat Allen and Grundy.

### Semi-Final

In the top half, Macdougall and Taylor beat Knight and Clay 5 and 4.

### Singles Tournament

The following are the results in the fourth round:—

W. O. Lancaster beat A. S. Hocking, 3 and 2.

H. E. S. Pickering beat A. Wilson. C. W. Porter beat A. R. Bowden, 1 up after a tie.

R. A. Lawson beat G. Ewart, 1 up. Semi-Final:—Pickering beat Lancaster, 3 and 1.

Lawson beat Porter, 3 and 2.

### KILBANE DEFEATS KLINE

Word has been received that Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion of the world, knocked out Patrick Kline in the first round of what was scheduled as a 20 round championship contest recently held in Philadelphia.

Kilbane has been signed to meet George Chaney in a 20 round match for the championship to be held the latter part of this month in Baltimore for a purse of \$5,500.

Mike Gibbons knocked out O'Hearn in the first round of their contest recently held at St. Paul.

### CHINESE RED CROSS

#### HARD UP FOR MONEY

Caring for 3,000 Wounded Soldiers at its 22 Branches; Few Contributions

The Shanghai Red Cross Society is now facing the hard problem of raising a considerable sum of money to meet the expenses of its branch hospitals in the cities within the war zone in Szechuen, Hunan, Kweichow and Kwangsi. Every day telegrams are received from these provinces requesting financial help.

There are over 3,000 wounded soldiers now in Red Cross hospitals in Hunan and Szechuen. All the expenses are to be paid by the Red Cross Society. The government thus far has not paid a cent for the care of the wounded soldiers. The people in Szechuen and Hunan being in such a state of unrest will not be able to contribute much, and the Shanghai people being so far from the war zone do not contribute very much. In short, the expense is great and the contributions few, and it is the sincere hope of the Red Cross Society that the charity inclined will come forward and help.

Since the outbreak in Yunnan twenty-two branch offices of the Society have been established in Szechuen, Hunan, Kweichow and Kwangsi. Almost every church in the vicinity of the war zone is used as a hospital. This is not only good for the wounded soldiers, but protects the churches as well. The wounded soldiers are also staying in the Christian schools. As a matter of fact the establishment of the Red Cross Hospitals in Christian schools has helped to protect the foreign missionaries.

It is stated also that there seems to have been a fight near Changtehfu in Hunan. Telegrams have been received from that part of the country requesting the immediate despatch of doctors and asking for the organization of a Red Cross branch there. To this the head office here has given its consent. Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling has been elected director to take charge of this branch.

The Red Cross Society experiences great difficulty in sending medicine to the interior. It has arranged with Szechuen merchants to send the medicine along with their merchandise but so far they have not been able to send much.

### In the Courts

Evidence for the plaintiffs was given yesterday before the United States Court for China in the suit of the Shanghai Tannery Company against the American Trading Company. The claim is for \$2,460. Gold, and \$11,000 Mex. The allegation is that this loss was suffered because of the failure of the defendant company to deliver tanning materials according to a contract.

Yesterday Mr. Hugo Reiss and Mr. P. Komor gave evidence for the plaintiffs. The case was adjourned for further hearings.

Mr. S. Fessenden and Mr. F. Ellis appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. W. S. Fleming for defendants.

The petition of the plaintiff company alleges:—

1.—That the plaintiff is a British corporation duly created, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Colony of Hongkong and maintains and operates and is maintaining and operating a tannery at or near Shanghai, China.

2.—That defendant is an American corporation and as plaintiff's agents and representatives are informed and believe duly created, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, United States of America, and having an office and place of business at Shanghai, China.

3.—That on or about February 19, 1915, plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract whereby plaintiff agreed to buy and defendant agreed to sell to plaintiff fifteen (15) tons of Quebracho at the price of one hundred and thirty five (135) dollars gold per ton including cost, freight, insurance and defendant's commission; shipment to be made from New York in the month of March, 1915.

4.—That at the time of entering into said contract the agents and representatives of defendant knew that Quebracho is a vegetable extract extensively used in tanning leather and was wanted by plaintiff for that purpose and that plaintiff relied upon obtaining the aforesaid fifteen tons of Quebracho from defendant in order to carry on plaintiff's usual and ordinary business of tanners.

5.—That defendant in breach of said contract and after a long delay failed and refused to ship and deliver to plaintiff all or any part of the aforesaid fifteen tons of Quebracho to the great damage of plaintiff although plaintiff was at all times ready, willing and able to perform said contract on its part and offered to perform same.

6.—That Quebracho is a substance possessing tanning properties of peculiar efficacy and quality which produce results which cannot be obtained in the same degree nor as economically by the use of any other vegetable tannin.

7.—That upon the failure and refusal of defendants to supply plaintiffs with Quebracho in accordance with the contract as aforesaid plaintiffs made every reasonable and possible effort to purchase Quebracho elsewhere but were unable to procure same in Shanghai or in any other available market in time to meet the requirements of plaintiffs' business.

8.—That plaintiff by reason of the breach of said contract on the part of the defendant as aforesaid and in order to continue its business as tanners was compelled to purchase and use a tannin substance or extract

inferior to Quebracho and known among tanners as Cutch.

9.—That fifteen tons of Quebracho will tan approximately 120,000 lbs. of leather whilst fifteen tons of inferior extract (Cutch combined with Chestnuts) will produce approximately only 112,800 lbs. of the same kind of leather and the process of tanning with Chestnuts and Cutch requires a longer time than when Quebracho is used.

10.—That the same kind of leather when tanned with Quebracho is worth approximately five cents per pound more than when tanned with Chestnuts and Cutch.

11.—That by reason of the matters as hereinbefore set forth the plaintiff has been damaged by the breach of said contract on the part of defendant as aforesaid in the sum of \$2,460 U. S. currency and Mexican \$11,400 as more particularly set forth in the statement of particulars hereunto annexed and made a part of this petition.

Wherefore plaintiff prays for judgment against defendant in the sum of \$2,460 U. S. currency and Mex \$11,400 and with costs and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet.

The answer to the claim was a general denial.

### News Briefs

An entertainment by and for the sailors of the American warships was held last night at the Navy Y. M. C. A. Friends of the sailors furnished refreshments. Mr. C. M. Petersen was master of ceremonies and the stage manager was Mr. N. H. Wickham. The program included a piano solo by Mr. Ruby, recitation by Mr. Martin, lightning sketch artist act by Mr. Beske with Mr. Schroth as assistant lightning sketcher, violin solo by Miss Eitch, mandoline and piano by Mr. Cope and Mr. Sutterlee, performance by a Chinese troupe of jugglers and acrobats. The very enjoyable evening ended with the singing of "America" with Mr. Ruby at the piano as accompanist.

The Committee of the Customs Club announce that a dance will take place at the above club on Saturday, March 11.

The Eastern Times says that Judge Tung Hui-weng, the Chief of the 1st section of the Court of Administrative Litigation, died on March 6.

The Shinwarp reports:—A naval arsenal is to be established by the Peking Government at Chefoo at a cost of \$100,000 and work is to be commenced on March 20.

The annual general meeting of the Overseas Club will be held at the Palace Hotel at 5.30 this afternoon.

The Hongkong Jockey Club has donated \$35,000 to the War Charities.

Fund and \$1,000 to the Blue Cross Fund.

Mr. A. Landau, the auctioneer, has been placed on the white list by the British Consul-General. Mr. Landau is a Swiss.

It is reported that the Waichiaopu has informed the British Minister that for the time being the issue of passports to British subjects for the province of Kweichow will be discontinued owing to the general state of unrest existing at present in that region. The Waichiaopu also issued a warning to travellers not to proceed to any of the places within the area of military operations.

### NERVOUS INDIGESTION.

"Ordinary Tonics Always Bad."

A Physician's Views on Diet.

"Nervous indigestion" has become a very common complaint, said a physician recently, lecturing at the Institute of Hygiene, London. Ordinary tonics, said the lecturer, are always bad for weak digestion, and quinine, iron, arsenic, and such things, although they may bring about a ravenous appetite for a few days, invariably have a reaction.

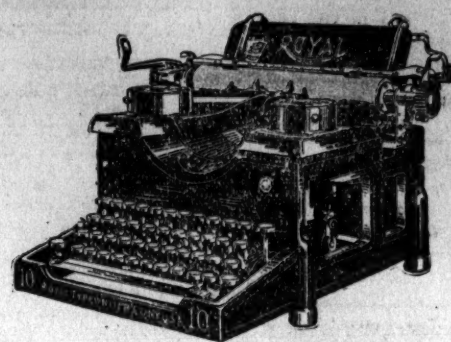
Special diet is, however, frequently necessary—particularly in hot climates—and for this purpose the "therapeutic food," Sanatogen, proves very useful. Its chief value lies in the fact that it directly tones and invigorates the nerves with which the stomach and other digestive organs are equipped, and on which their efficiency depends. At the same time Sanatogen is itself a food, giving the maximum of concentrated nutriment with the minimum of bulk, and being absorbed by the weakest stomach without any strain on the digestive powers. The result is that the sufferer from nervous indigestion can greatly reduce and simplify his ordinary diet whilst actually increasing his nutrition by means of Sanatogen.

Moreover, his whole nerve-energy is increased, so that the nerves controlling the stomach, etc., become stronger and more efficient, with the result that a radical change for the better is soon established.

A word of warning. Sufferers from nervous indigestion would do well to bear in mind the above warning as to the ill effects of ordinary tonics. The best plan is to take a course of Sanatogen, and at the same time to consult a physician who will correct any fundamental error in the diet or mode of life.

A word must be said as to the composition of this food. Sanatogen contains the purest and finest casein obtainable, derived from the rich milk-supply of Cornwall, England, where the preparation is manufactured. And the casein in Sanatogen is perfectly combined with organic phosphorus by a unique chemical process which is used solely by the makers of Sanatogen, and the nature of which has not been disclosed.

Sanatogen is obtainable at all Chemists, in bottles of two sizes. Those who wish to learn more about it should send a post-card, mentioning this paper, to The Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1, The Bund (Sixth floor), Shanghai, who will send a Free Booklet.



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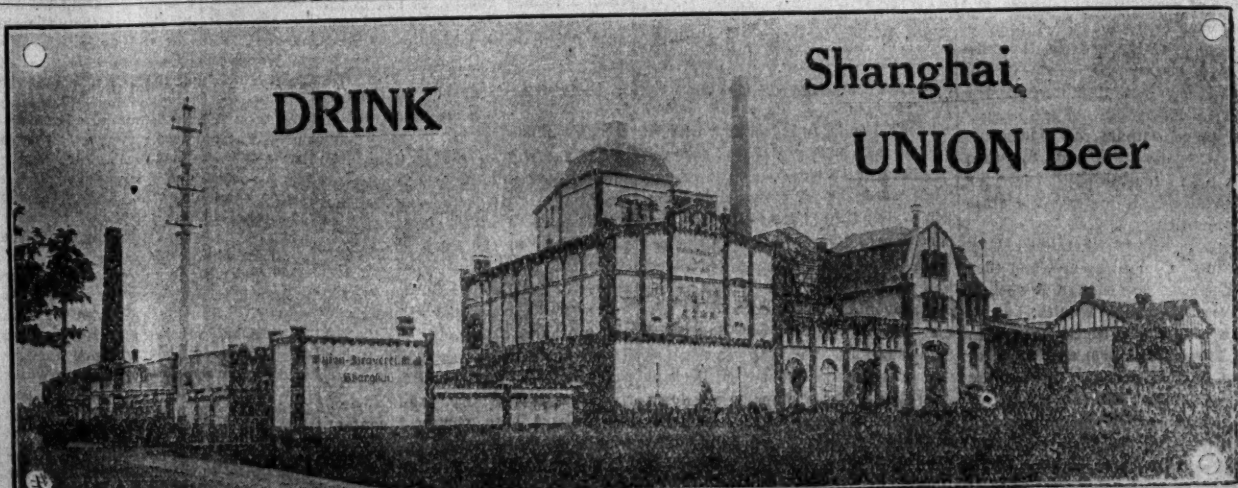
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# The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
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THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

## WEATHER

Fine weather. Regular monsoon  
south of Shanghai. Variable  
breezes further north.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 9, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

## The Shipping Problem (The Times, London)

WE are glad to see signs that the various suggestions put forward in these columns for solving the shipping problem are bearing fruit. The Government are moving towards a stronger system of control. The interest in high freights and profits, lack of tonnage, and congested ports, is no longer limited to the circles directly concerned. An instance of the present state of the shipping business, which we quoted about a fortnight ago, caught the attention of the public and, there is reason to think, of the authorities as well. The steamship Elmmoor, valued at the present time at £35,000, had just been chartered on a contract which was estimated to bring in excess profits—i.e., profits over and above the average of normal times—to the extent of no less than £89,000 for twelve months' working. Half of this gigantic war profit would fall to the Treasury; but, even after this half had been deducted, the owner's share would still amount in a single year to considerably more than the total capital value of the ship.

In the light of this and other examples we have always held that the Government would be entirely justified if they decided to bring the shipping industry more nearly into line with the munition works, whose excess profits are already taxed to the extent of 80 per cent. Probably it is not to be done in the case of shipping by merely increasing the profits tax. That by itself might lead simply to a further rise in freights. What the public, and many of the shipowners themselves, desire is such a system of co-ordination and control as would automatically bring profits down.

Let us take this opportunity of saying that we deliberately chose our illustration from the firm of Messrs. Runciman for a very good reason. It was not, as the politicians characteristically suggested, with the object of "attacking" the President of the Board of Trade. On the contrary, we are quite ready to believe that Mr. Runciman is one of the best Departmental Chiefs in the Government. He is energetic, receptive, and courageous; while his earlier knowledge of shipping—he has been out of the firm for the last ten years—renders him specially qualified to deal with this particular problem. We quoted the Runciman profits, first, as a protest against the grotesque suggestion (which was instantly made) that a Minister's family business is on a plane apart from that of other men, and second, because it provided Mr. Runciman with a strong and easily-verified case for action. The firm of Runciman has been exceedingly prosperous during the war; but no-one dreams of suggesting that the President of the Board of Trade is responsible for that. There are plenty of other shipping firms quite strong enough to contribute a larger share to the public revenue than they do at present.

We are glad to think that Mr. Runciman has now taken the matter actively in hand. The appointment of Lord Curzon's Committee is, no doubt, the first step towards a defined policy for realizing the objects which he laid down more than a fortnight ago in the House of Commons. They were, he said, to co-ordinate more closely the demand for tonnage for the most urgently necessary purposes, to secure further economy in the use of requisitioned tonnage, and to increase the amount of tonnage available. These are precisely the objects of the scheme previously put forward by our Shipping Correspondent. He suggested an expert board to co-ordinate the movements of the existing ships and, by thus making a better use of the carrying space available, to increase the working tonnage.

We do not know what the powers of the new Committee are, and they have not been long enough at work to produce any tangible results; but we take it that their functions are in effect those of the proposed board of control, applied, perhaps, through the Board of Trade. The idea of control has been somewhat misunderstood, though no valid criticism has been brought against the suggestion. We

## Blinded By The War The Hostel of Herces

By Twells Brea

He was tall and straight. Thick, curly hair crisped above his handsome young face. Muscles of lusty youth rippled in his stalwart limbs. The flush of ardent young life was in his cheeks. All the choirs of his morn should be singing to him of adventure, enterprise, and achievement; before him were all the great visions and horizons of twenty—and he had been blinded in battle.

At the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Hostel, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, he sat at his first halting lesson at the typewriter. Click, click—a fumbling mis-stroke—click, click, click—slowly and uncertainly—click, click again.

Winter sunshine speared into the room and lit up his brave, young, sightless face and shone on his bright hair. I had to turn away. I was not inured to this sight of men blinded by war. I had not yet understood what I was to learn at the hostel of that other light that comes to those who walk in darkness.

But someone was rallying the novice typist on a comic mistake he had made. I looked again at his sightless face. He was laughing as gladly as ever people laugh who can look on the world. His face, as he laughed, was strangely radiant. It was the serene radiance of the light that comes from within. The flash of that blind young hero's smile was a photograph, instantaneous and vivid, of the great work and achievement of St. Dunstan's. The unnecessary sentimentality that every visitor first takes into the hostel fell away from me.

Typewriters, a whole battery of the busy little machines that are such godsend to the man that is blind. At every machine sits a blind warrior with a voluntary helper who has come to teach him. We writers have often thought of the tribute we could write to our typewriters, of the toll they have lifted and the inspiration that floats above the keyboard. What sort of a tribute might these blind men write? Without the typewriter the power of writing would leave them. But here I have a whole bundle of letters that have been written by blinded soldiers and sailors who have left St. Dunstan's and restarted useful lives with crafts and husbandry they have learnt at the hostel. To quote from letters to Mr. Arthur Pearson:

"Last July I went to your happy hostel a miserable, heart-broken creature, and was no longer capable of earning a living for my wife and family; but, thanks to you, things are now quite different with me. I am now delighted to say, sir, that I was never better off in my life before. I have a nice home, well furnished, and am able to earn good money."

Another letter is happy over the man's venture in poultry-rearing. He describes the little farm and its arrangement of guiding wires and nettings—a mighty ingenious invention of St. Dunstan's. He discusses his breeds and varieties of birds just as a sighted man might—an art he has been taught at St. Dunstan's. He has caught and killed his first birds for the table, trussed them and dressed them—another work he has been taught at St. Dunstan's. "I am sending you now," he finishes, "a dozen of my eggs as a little thank-offering." The letter is typed as neatly as a typist in a City office would type it.

"You happy hostel." There, in three words, is the picture of this brave place. Approach the long workrooms that hum and stir with the basketmakers, the matmakers, the cobblers, and the carpenters, and you hear men who are finding happiness more happy because none of them expected to know it again. A naturalist once told me that birds will whistle whether they are happy or not. It is certain that no unhappy man ever whistles. Half a dozen of these blind workers were trilling. They had reason for the outburst—it was pride of workmanship, man's keenest joy. Here was a dining-table, smooth-angled as human hand could trim it. Here was a lordly

did not contemplate taking the management of a ship out of the owner's hands and deciding what it should take on board at this port and discharge at that when on a voyage. This would be an impossibly complicated and invidious task. The idea is rather to divert ships from the less useful to the more necessary trades, and to adjust their services to the best advantage. For instance, a regular line of steamers carrying cargo including—let us say—motor-cars and gramophones from New York to Australia might perhaps be cut down to a less frequent service and the released ships be sent where they are more wanted. Those already engaged

to their utmost capacity in the conveyance of necessities would not be interfered with at all. But the plan of taking them over financially on the basis we suggested would result in returning to the public purse a much more adequate proportion of the huge sums now extracted from consumers by the excessive freights while leaving the owners a liberal profit according to all ordinary standards. If it had been adopted in the early months of the war, there would not have been the smallest difficulty, and owners would have been perfectly content with rates which would now seem a mere bagatelle.

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## MANAGING THE CITY X.—The Town That Went Back

By Frederic J. Haskin

SALEM, Mass., January 18.—This city has the distinction of being the only one, among the four hundred which have adopted commission government, to revert to the old method. The reform had a stormy life of three years, ending in failure.

For it cannot be denied that commission government has failed in Salem. It failed in no other way, at least it failed to convince a majority of the people that it was an improvement over the old system. Inasmuch as commission government has seemed good to the people of several hundred other cities, it follows that there must be something peculiar in the Salem situation to account for its unfavorable reception here.

Salem is now a thriving manufacturing town of fifty thousand. It is proud of its prosperity, but also of the fact that it was founded in 1626. Fully alive to the value of its industries, it is also conscious that its story is almost an epitome of the nation's history; that it still contains the house where one of the witch judges lived in 1792; and the first Congregational church to be established in America. In a word, Salem is rich in tradition; its ways are fixed by the habit and custom of centuries. In such a place, anything which has the sanction of long usage is sure to die hard, and any reform is sure to hit a rocky trail.

It was tremendously encouraging to commission government boosters when Salem woke up and adopted the new method of city management three years ago.

"We've broken into a good-sized town in New England," they said. "Those folks aren't slow as we thought they were."

Of course, they are not as slow as the West thinks them, but neither are they as quick to accept a new idea as the westerners. Salem adopted commission government, but it did not forget its hundred and one traditions. It accepted the change with a reservation. "Maybe it's a good thing," we'll try it and see, but we're not sure, and if it isn't all that's claimed for it, we'll go back to the old form that we know and understand." That was about the attitude of the average Salemite.

Salem was never very enthusiastic about commission government, and the opponents of the change never for a minute gave up the idea of getting back to the old plan. In most cities the people have been so well satisfied that the interests that fought for the old order had to give up for lack of any following. They were more persistent in Salem. They kept a following by criticism of the commission, and before the new scheme had been going long enough to either make good or fail, along came a calamity that gave the opposition its chance. This was the great Salem fire of two years ago.

A conflagration that wiped out a huge chunk of the business and residence portion of a town is calculated to worry any set of city officials. Suppose you were mayor of a town of 50,000, and you should wake up some morning and find that half your town had burned up. What would you do? You don't know. Nobody knows until something like that happens to him. The new Salem commission did its best. It cared for the homeless, fed the starving, cleaned up the debris with which the city was littered, and in other ways tried to turn chaos into order.

The commission did a pretty good job, but everything it did cost money. The municipality, as well as the merchants, manufacturers and home owners, had to bear an enormous expense. Paying had to be relaxed. Sewers had to be reconstructed. Great numbers of additional laborers had to be employed. The force of every city department had to be instantly expanded—and the money ran out. When the smoke had cleared away—literally and figuratively—the city commission sat down and faced the future. Thousands of things had to be done. Many things that had been done had not yet been paid for. Looking ahead only a year the commission realized it would have to have about one-third more money than it had spent in the preceding year.

For a reform administration that had hidden into office on a pledge of economy, this was unfortunate. One of the principal arguments when the reformers pleaded with the people to vote for commission government was that it would be cheaper than the old system. One of the principal criticisms of the commission by the old faction was that the new plan cost the city more. Retrenchment and reform had been promised, but now the commission could not retrench. With a malicious grin and a vengeful eye, the enemy was watching to see what would happen in this crisis in the life of the commission, ready at a minute's notice to take advantage of the slightest slip.

The city commission could get the money it needed in only one way—by taxation. So it proceeded to tax. Nobody has yet invented any system of government that will put a smile on the face of a man when he walks into the city treasurer's office to pay his taxes. He just naturally hates it. Whether the taxes are little or big, the man rich or poor, makes no difference. Add to this universal truth the

fact that in Salem the tax-payer's house, or his factory or his store had just been burned down over his head, and that the city was now demanding that he pay a larger tax on that identical property, and you get some faint conception of the feeling in Salem.

Salem had never seriously departed from the Biblical sentiment appertaining to its name. Those old Puritans who founded it got it out of the second verse of the seventy-sixth Psalm, "In Salem also is His tabernacle and His dwelling place in Zion." Salem was one of the two cities that afterwards became Jerusalem, the other being Jehu, and it means "city of peace." For the few months following the action of the commission in raising taxes, the modern Salem was about as peaceful as a prize fight. The "I-told-you-so's" were out in force and the most popular pastime was damning the commission.

Needing one-third more money, the commission was confronted by two possible methods. It could leave the assessed value as it was and increase the tax levy, or leave the tax levy what it was and increase the assessments. On some inexplicable theory, the commission figured that if it increased the assessments the fact that it was collecting more money would not be so keenly felt by the fellow who paid it. It evidently thought this would be more indirect, and therefore, less objectionable. This turned out to be a bad move. It was hard enough to have to pay more taxes, but to feel that the city government had tried to fool you (and a lot of people felt that way) was adding insult to injury.

The taxpayers got mad, not wholly of their own accord, however. The men who had always opposed the commission idea were charged with fomenting the dissatisfaction. Here was their opportunity to discredit the commission. They blamed the form of government and the commission, instead of the fire, for the increase in taxes. In three days a thousand voters signed a petition for a change from the commission plan back to the old system. Friends of the commission were fighting, too, and trying to explain that it was the peculiar situation of the town, and not the form of government, that was to blame. That criticism and opposition were widespread is indicated by the petition of 1,000 voters. Such a petition could not be obtained in such a short time unless feeling was running high and wide.

When the contest was at its height the commission brought more condemnation down on its head by the assessors' untactful handling of complaints of property owners about their assessments. The opponents of the commission system succeeded in having a referendum election called for last November, for settlement of the controversy at the polls, and they defeated commission government by the scant majority of 450 in a total of about 10,000 votes.

Four forms of government were offered at the referendum: The existing commission form; the commission-city manager form; a mayor with a council elected at large, and a mayor with part of the council elected at large and part from the wards. The last form was adopted. Under it, Salem now has, instead of a commission of five, a mayor elected at large, five aldermen elected at large and six aldermen elected one from each of six wards. Under the commission plan, all heads of departments were appointed by the commission. Under the new plan, heads of departments are appointed by the mayor but must be confirmed by the council. Removals can only be made by a majority of the council, on recommendation of the mayor. The theory of centralized authority and responsibility is discarded. Instead, the business of the town is conducted by the mayor and five aldermen answerable to the whole city and six aldermen answerable to their own wards.

The old "city hall gang" at Salem is happy and the reformers are in the doldrums, a situation just opposite that of three years ago. On the other hand, the reformers are now the attacking party and the city hall crowd are on the defensive. Criticism of city government will come from the camp that spent three years defending city government, and from them, also, at the earliest possible moment, will come an effort to "freedom" Salem, as they term it, from the isolated distinction of being the only backslider in the commission government family.

New York's Garbage Commands A Price

The war and the resultant demand for nitro-glycerine are given as the reasons for a legal contest which has been begun for a contract to remove the garbage of New York city. Although the city has paid \$3,750,000 in 17 years for removal of its garbage, a company now offers the city \$300,000 for that privilege for five years. Counsel for the new bidder explained why the garbage had suddenly become so valuable by saying the product, after being treated with steam, is grease, the value of which at present is high. From this grease, he said, comes glycerine, from which is made nitro-glycerine.

## Why The War Will Not End In A Draw

By Arnold Bennett

The idea of an indecisive peace has recently been ventilated in England. It has been ventilated in quarters whose mental activities cannot interest the intelligent, but also in quarters which have amply earned the right to the most respectful attention. I see no reason whatever for accepting the idea. In the past, reasons for accepting it might have been discovered, but the superiority of the Allies in all that is essential to victory is so increasingly evident that the idea to my mind has been ruled right out of reasonable probability. It is possible only in the sense that anything which depends on the vagaries of human nature is possible.

### The Surrender of Germany

And let me note that I am not one of those who would regard an indecisive peace as an unmitigated disaster, or as the mere preliminary to another war. I simply do not believe that under any circumstances whatever there will be an other big war in our time or in the time of our children. Those who are responsible for the making of war have already had such a shaking that they and their immediate descendants will tremble till the day of death at the thought of a fresh altercation, and the shaking is by no means over nor yet near its worst. And I can well appreciate that an indecisive peace would have certain clear advantages, as well as disadvantages, for democracy and anti-militarism in general. Nevertheless, I should be tremendously disappointed if the war did not end in an essential Germanic surrender, and I am still firmly convinced that it will so end. If it does not so end, the cause will lie either in a lack of will to win or in an insufficient utilisation of our immense superiority; or in both. There are danger points, and I will name them as frankly as is permissible, premising that victory does not depend on Britain alone, though many Britons in their ineffable Britannic conceit appear to think that it does.

### Some Misunderstandings

1. As regards the British will to win it may be affected—it has indeed already begun to be slightly affected—by class misunderstandings and jealousies. That the industrial class fails to comprehend the upper classes, or to judge them fairly, may be admitted. That the industrial class is consistently and grossly misrepresented to the upper classes, and shockingly misjudged by them, is quite beyond question. The breach is not closing. Recent political events must tend to widen it. It is obvious that, while valor and fighting patriotism are equally distributed among classes, the lower class is paying more than its material share for the war. It is obvious that the middle class is under-taxed. It is obvious that the new conscription law will result in the breaking up of modest homes at the very moment when the Chancellor of the Exchequer is publicly appealing to people of means to be patriotic in exchange for a first class security and five per cent.

### Munitions Labor

And worst of all, from the immediately practical standpoint, there is the clumsy and dishonest treatment of munitions labor at the very time, and in the very districts, where tact and honesty are essential; if our superiority over the enemy is not to be diminished. Munitions labor has been scandalously slandered by a particularly responsible statesman, not to mention the irresponsibles, and the slanders have never been apologised for or withdrawn. Scores of trickeries have been practised, and none of them can be for an instant excused by the fact that a small section of munitions labor is recalcitrant and perhaps bent on mischief. And imagine the beneficent helpfulness to the Diffusion of

Labor Commission now going up north on a most delicate mission of the continued idiotic and monstrous suppression of the only Labor paper in a district officially stated to be the most important of all munitions districts! Apart from the great Parliamentary episode now closing, there have been two Parliamentary episodes of an extremely discreditable nature in late months. One was the attack on the Danish agreement in the House of Lords and the other was the defence of the suppression of "Forwards" the House of Commons. It was the worse, both in duplicity and in dangerousness, I would not give too much importance to these Labor incidents, but they are symptomatic of the grave disability in high quarters to understand the situation, and it must be remembered that a period of peril is ahead. Strange things may happen, and probably will happen. And the strange thing is the more deleterious, the more their influence on the national will to win the war.

### Superiority

2. There are other non-material causes at work toward a premature peace. But they are not at work in Britain, nor near Britain. And, powerful as they are, I do not suppose that they have a chance of success. Discretion forbids, to me, the elaboration of this subject, though it has been openly discussed elsewhere in print. But after the war there will be exciting remarks to make.

3. Now, as to the inefficient utilisation of our superiority, it may be said with certainty that the main cause of it is ineradicable, for it is in the very nature of the Quadruple Alliance. The same coherence has not been, cannot be, and never will be obtained between four countries differing widely in race and government, and with scarcely a mutual frontier among them, as between two contiguous countries similar in race and government, one of which two countries is in practice subservient to the other. A Quadruple Alliance stretching from one extreme of Europe to the other, and whose inter-communications are exclusively by sea, must be relatively insufficient.

### —And Inefficiency

4. There is, however, the same kind of inefficiency within Britain itself. It is due to lack of coherence between departments, and it might be cured, or to some extent cured, by closer control on the part of the sole super-overseer of departments in the Cabinet, namely, the Prime Minister. Each department must, of course, fight for itself, and to get anything it must fight hard, but the results of its fighting should be scrutinised and divided into good and bad, and the fighting regulated accordingly. Our departments are like ourselves, fiercely individualistic. Thus the War Office sets recruiters to work among the firemen of the mercantile marine, regardless of the fact (which it might have learnt from the Local Government Board) that the mercantile marine is at its wits' end for firemen, that ships cannot put to sea without firemen, and that the shortage of ships is one of the most difficult problems of the day, second only in importance to the establishment of harmony between the War Office and the Exchequer. A great deal of the inter-departmental incoherence is due to mere lack of public interest and therefore of public criticism, for public criticism is the mother of efficiency, and a lively interest is the mother of criticism. The lack of public interest in the navy is astonishing. It may also be dangerous. I don't know. The difficulties of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, for example, are never mentioned in Parliament. The army is continuously before the public; the vastly more important navy is scarcely ever before

(Continued on Page 7)

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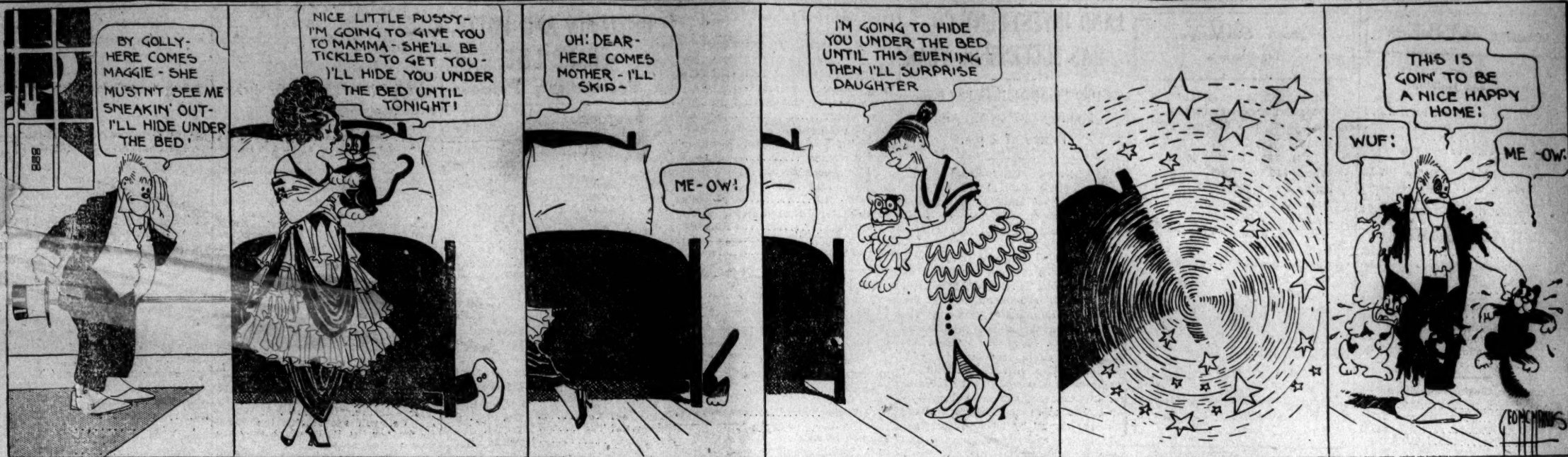
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## Why The War Will Not End In A Draw

(Continued from Page 6)

the public. The impression among interested outsiders is that the same amount of constructive thinking as used to be done at the Admiralty is not being done now. Possibly the impression is wrong. Anyhow, the matter is worthy of the attention of members of Parliament, who might, too, occasionally indicate to the mercantile marine that the nation is not entirely blind to the prodigious courage with which it has performed prodigious services. At present the personnel of the mercantile marine regards itself, excusably, as ungratefully neglected.

Slackness. 5. Another cause of inefficiency is slackness. Not all this slackness, and not the major part of it, is exactly criminal. Much of it arises from fatigue, and especially from fatigue in high places. It seems seldom to occur to the average man that the strain of conducting war is terrific. The average man will take a week end off after the strain of sitting on two or three twopenny-halfpenny charitable committees. But there are no week ends off for the conductors of this war. They may leave town, but they don't leave the war. The remarkable thing is that they have not

all broken down definitely. They have not broken down, though some of them are aged in years. They still work magnificently and doggedly. But it is impossible that they should have the freshness which they once had, and therefore it is impossible that they should display quite the same creative initiative and general alertness. Of wilful slacking there is, I am convinced, very little save that which is due to bad feeling between class and class. But I have circumstantial private accounts of slacking in Government arsenals, due apparently to perfunctory management. However, as I am constitutionally unable to expect perfection from human nature, I do not feel unduly alarmed on this account.

Extravagance. 6. Then our extravagant habits are still helping the enemy. We have up to now done practically nothing towards chastening ourselves except what circumstances have compelled us individually to do. We are wondrous over economy in education, museums, and the provision of free meals for poor school-children. But the West End of London remains a marvellous spectacle of luxury. The Italian manager of a hotel-restaurant at which you have to secure seats in advance, as you take measures to secure seats in paradise, said to me the other day in accents of sincere admiration: "You English are tremendous. There is nobody like

you. You have the money, and you know you can keep the Germans waiting. We are doing better here than in peacetime. You order just what you feel like having. You don't inquire the prices. You don't look at the bill. You just pay. You are tremendous—tremendous!" He thought he was praising us. It appears now that some of our luxuries are to be stopped. But whether they are to be stopped in the right manner—whether pains are to be taken to distinguish between luxuries and non-luxuries—is doubtful. There is to my mind only one proper way of enforcing economy, and that is by taxation of the most drastic kind affecting all classes. For all classes are guilty of extravagance. The West End of London may be blameworthy, but it is to be remembered that manufacturers of cheap jewellery and cheap pianos are busy beyond all precedents in the middle of this war which is alleged to be a fight for "our very existence as a nation." The war has now been proceeding for about eighteen months, and we have not yet had drastic taxation. We have had a ridiculous instalment of Protection, but we have not had general drastic taxation.

Against the Government! 7. Finally, militating against efficiency, there is mischievous and ill-natured and dishonest criticism of the Government in the Press and in both Houses of Parliament. I have already referred to one example of it in the House of Lords. The House of Commons is just as bad. As regards the Press, we have had beautiful instances of it within the last fortnight on the subject of the naval blockade. It would be too much to say that the critics would sooner turn out the Government than win the war. What is true is that the critics are wickedly irresponsible. Their ignorant fightiness is always eager to take risks which are simply insane. They ought, of course, to possess no influence, but they do possess influence, and the Government is obliged to listen to them, and occasionally to modify its policy to suit them. The source of their influence is the

stupidity and ignorance of the public, and this again can be traced, partly but far from wholly, to the secretive attitude of the Government.

### Breaking Through

All these causes acting together must impair our efficiency as a war machine, and the sum of their action must be enormous. But it must never be forgotten that all the causes, except the first three, are operating broadly with equal force—somewhere less, somewhere greater—against the efficiency of the enemy, and that, therefore, they may be left out of the equation. Do you suppose there is no extravagance in Germany? True, there is neither a free Parliament nor a half free Press in the enemy countries, but human nature being what it is, mischievous and ill-natured and dishonest criticism, criticism which cannot be ignored, must nevertheless find vent there in other ways

and perhaps in even more effective ways. I maintain that the three causes are not strong enough appreciably to impair our enormous superiority. In numbers and in financial and material resources our superiority is unquestionable, and, despite the drawbacks, unquestionably increasing. In fundamental brains we are at least equal to the enemy. In grit also. In endurance also. Everybody in the world knows that our ideal is the better one. Why, then, should the war end indecisively? Because the opposing line of trenches cannot be broken? But it has been broken time after time. Ask any officer or man on the Flanders front if he thinks we can get through, and his answer will be startlingly clear. Dogged patience alone is needed. And if we cannot surpass the Germans in that particular quality history is meaningless.—London Daily News.

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It burns well either alone or mixed with a little coal and yields a glowing heat that will last for hours.

Screened Coke ..... \$14.00 per ton

Unscreened Coke ..... 10.00 .. ..

Breeze (very small) ... 5.00 .. ..

For large quantities prices will be reduced

For particulars apply to

TA CHANG KUNG SZE, 216 Thibet Road

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD. 5 " "

Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.



# Getzbest

Sold at all first-class stores

## Pure Food Products





## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 8, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.50
Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver .....	1920
Copper Cash .....	per tael
Overseas:	
buying rate @ 2-7% Tls.	7.53
Exch. @ 12-Mex. \$	10.34
Peking Bar .....	382
Native Interest .....	.04

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver .....	270.
Bank rate of discount .....	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-a .....	%
6 m-a .....	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a	—
Ex. Paris on London .....	Fr. 28.03
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. ....	\$ 4.76
Consols .....	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London .....	T.T. 2-7%
London .....	Demand 2-7%
India .....	T.T. 197%
Paris .....	T.T. 363%
Hamburg .....	T.T. 369%
New York .....	T.T. 63%
Hongkong .....	T.T. 73%
Japan .....	T.T. 79%
Batavia .....	T.T. 148%

Banks' Buying Rates	
London .....	4 m-a. Ctds. 2-8%
London .....	4 m-a. Doey. 2-9%
London .....	6 m-a. Ctds. 2-9%
London .....	6 m-a. Doey. 2-9%
Paris .....	4 m-a. 38%
Hamburg .....	4 m-a. 38%
New York .....	4 m-a. 65%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE	
FOR FEBRUARY	
\$1 Pk. Tls. ....	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs. ....	4.09
1-Mark .....	3.07
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. ....	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen. ....	1.39
" " 1-Rupiah. ....	2.21
" " 1-Rupiah. ....	2.35
" " 1-Mex. \$ .....	1.50

## Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.50	
Chinese Dollars, 72.4625	
On Peking, Demand, 105%	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106%	
On Newchwang, Demand, 83%	
On Hankow, Demand, 103%	
On Chungking, Demand, 110%	
On Nanchang, Demand, 78%	
On Foochow, Demand, 95%	
On Amoy, Demand, 71%	
On Swatow, Demand, 97%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86%	
March 8, 1916.	

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service	
London, March 7.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—	
Plantation, First Latex:	
Spot: 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 8½d. Paid.	
April to June delivery: 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8½d. Paid.	
Tendency of market: Very steady.	
Last quotation, London, March 6:	
Spot: 3s. 8d. to 3s. 7½d. Paid.	
April to June delivery: 3s. 8½d. to 3s. 7½d. Paid.	
Tendency of market: Quiet.	
Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—	
Spot price standard quality	a. d.
Ribbed Smoked Sheet .....	3 7
Spot price standard quality	
First Crepe .....	3 8
Market steady; not much business.	

## U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service	
London, March 7.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—	
Standard Copper G.M.B.	
f.o.b. ....	100 0 0
American Electrolytic 99	
90% Copper f.o.b. ....	136 0 0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. ....	32 0 0
Thin Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. ....	20 24 100
lbs. 112 Sheets per Case	
thin lined Cases without	
Hoops f.o.b. Wales .....	0 28 6
Standard Tin (Cash) .....	186 0 0
Spelter (ordy.) soft f.o.b. ....	95 0 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) .....	186 5 0

## "BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL  
Established 20 years.  
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, March 8, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

F.M.C. 5½%

Debs: 1915 Tls. 103.50

Weeks \$19.00

Anglo Javos Tls. 13.75

Anglo Javos Tls. 13.90

Anglo Javos Tls. 14.25

Butes Tls. 2.02½

Chemors Tls. 2.50

Consolidated Tls. 5.10

Gulas Tls. 11.75

Repah Tls. 1.60

Shanghai Kiebangs Tls. 1.62½

Tebongs Tls. 34.00

Zhangbes Tls. 9.00

## Direct Business Reported

Langkats Tls. 38.75

Shai Gas 6% Debs. Tls. 100.00

Anglo Javos Tls. 14.00 March

Anglo Javos Tls. 14.25 cash

Butes Tls. 2.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, March 8, 1916.

## BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50 cash

Butes Tls. 2.10 cash

Langkats Tls. 38.50 cash

Karans Tls. 18.25 cash

Anglo Javos Tls. 14.00 March

Anglo Javos Tls. 14.25 March

Anglo Javos Tls. 14.25 cash

Direct

Seekers Tls. 10.50 cash

Chemors Tls. 2.50 cash

Kotas Tls. 14.15 cash

Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50 cash

Anglo Javos Tls. 13.90 cash

Anglo Javos Tls. 14.25 cash

Capital Account.—The total Book

Costs of Estates is \$3,111,487.66

as compared with Tls. 7,947,986.48 last

year. Increases and decreases in

Estates costs other than interest on

undeposited land are as follows:—

"Will's Estate No. 1.—The rebuilding

of a small part of the Estate was

completed.

Chwang Hoong Estate No. 2.—A

small piece of land near Pardon Road

has been purchased and a part of the

purchase price paid. A small plot of

land at the corner of Boone and North

Honan Roads has been sold to the

Municipal Council for a market. A

considerable number of the old Chinese

bungalows have been pulled down and

an improved Chinese house built.

Broadway Estate No. 10 has been

added by the purchase of B. C. Lot

8499.

Paoshan Estate No. 13.—Small

purchases of land have been made to

connect up existing lots. The develop-

ment of the Dixwell Road district

has been continued. B. C.

Paoshan Lot 140 has been sold.

Tongshan Road Estate No. 18 has

been added to by the purchase of B.

C. Lots 2669, 3894 and 3895.

Jesfield Estate No. 21 has been

added to by the purchase of B. C. Lot

8140 and certain small strips to

square off other lots and by final

payments on account of new buildings.

Zang Pang Estate No. 26.—Final

payments on account of new buildings

have been made.

Szechuen Road Estate No. 29.—

Cadastral Lot 104 Central was

acquired during the year, a part was

re-sold almost immediately and the

whole of the proceeds of the sale

written off against the Capital cost of

the Estate.

Sundry Mortgage Loans shows a

decrease of Tls. 464,215.13.

Directors.—Mr. E. C. Pearce retires

by rotation, but offers himself for re-

election.

Auditor.—Mr. Wingrove retires, but

offers himself for re-election.

Working Account

Dr.

Tls.

To Charges .....



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
 Bangkok Iloilo Penang  
 Batavia Ipoh Puket  
 Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
 Calcutta Klang Saigon  
 Canton Kobe Seremban  
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
 Colombo Madras Shanghai  
 Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
 Foochow Manila Tientsin  
 Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
 Hankow New York Yokohama

## Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.  
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves ..... 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
 Battambang Hongkong Shanghai  
 Canton Moukze Singapore  
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
 Pondichery Peking Tourane  
 Haiphong Papeete  
 Hankeou Phom-Penh

## Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

## President:

JEAN JADOT,  
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
 PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
 NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,000,000

Total ..... \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG.

## Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.  
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

## Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
 Bangkok Johore Penang  
 Batavia Kuala Lumpur  
 Bombay Rangoon  
 Calcutta Canton S. Francisco  
 Colombo London Singapore  
 Foochow Lyons Sourabaya  
 Hankow Malacca Tientsin  
 Harbin Nagasaki Yokohama  
 Iloilo New York

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 84 Old Broad St. E.C.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
 PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
 BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelssohn & Co.  
 HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Shanghai, Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong, Tsingtau, chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolaevsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dairen), O-A.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

## J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,  
 Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality. Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

## K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.  
 March 10, 1915.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$2,100,000

Total ..... U.S. \$7,450,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

## G. HOGG,

1-A, Kluklang Road, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC  
 Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
 General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE  
 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.  
 Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
 IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,  
 Manager.  
 1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited  
 (Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.  
 Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000  
 Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 20,000,000

London Bankers: Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Antungshin London Port Arthur  
 Bombay Liangyang S. Francisco  
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney  
 Changchun Lyons Sinaifu  
 Dany Mukden Tientsin  
 Hankow Nagasaki Yokohama  
 Harbin Newchwang Tokio  
 Hongkong New York Tsingtau  
 Honolulu Osaka  
 Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.  
 YOSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.  
 5671.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 500,000

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,  
 Acting Manager.  
 7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij  
 (NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)  
 Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Glds. 50,000,000 (about £1,167,000)  
 Reserve Fund—Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM  
 Head Agency: BATAVIA  
 Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches: Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Teluk-Tingit, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN,  
 Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED  
 33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914  
 "THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT"

Head Office: Peking  
 Authorized Capital: \$20,000,000.00  
 Subscribed Capital: 14,000,000.00  
 Fully Paid Up Capital: 4,000,000.00  
 Liabilities: \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors: Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers: The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London. National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES: Amsterdam, Manila, Seattle, Bangkok, Malta, Somarung, Batavia, Melbourne, Singapore, Bombay, Milan, Soerabaya, Calcutta, Moscow, Sydney, Cheribon, New York, Tokio, Hongkong, Osaka, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Padang, Wellington, Honolulu, Paris, Yokohama, London, Rangoon, Macassar, San Francisco.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars. Interest allowed in Taels at 2 1/2% per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.  
 YOSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.  
 5671.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

## Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

## 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

## SUNG HAN-CHANG,

## Manager.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.  
 For 6 months at 4% per annum.  
 For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

## H. C. MARSHALL,

## Chief Manager.

## Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on March 7, 1916.

Butcher's Meat  
 Beef per lb. 12-18  
 Mutton " 12-18  
 Pork " 20-25  
 Veal " 20-25

Fish  
 Bream per lb. 16-20  
 Cod " 16-18  
 Pomfret " 30-40  
 Mandarin " 20-30  
 Mackerel " none  
 Salmon " 18-20  
 Samli " none  
 Soles " 30-40  
 Whitebait " 25-30

Game, Poultry and Eggs  
 Deer each none  
 Duck " 80-100  
 Eggs per doz. 16-18  
 Fowl per lb. 15-20  
 Geese each \$1.00-1.20  
 Hare " none  
 Partridge " none  
 Pheasant " none  
 Pigeons " 20-25  
 Plover " 10-12  
 Quail " 20-25  
 Snipe " 16-18  
 Turkey per lb. 45-50  
 Teal each 14-16  
 Wild Duck " 35-40  
 Wild Geese " 40-50  
 Woodcock " 50-60  
 Wild Pigeon " none

Fruit  
 Apples per lb. 12-20  
 Apricots " none  
 Bananas " 4-5  
 Cherries " none  
 Cocoanuts each 15-20  
 Chestnuts per lb. 8-10  
 Figs per doz. none  
 Grapes per lb. 25-30  
 Lemons each 10-12  
 Liches per lb. none  
 Mangoes each none  
 Melons per doz. none  
 Oranges per lb. 4-12  
 Peaches " none  
 Persimmons " none  
 Pineapples each none  
 Peaches per lb. none  
 Plums " none

Pumeloes	each	20-25	Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.50-3.00
Pears	per lb.	10-20	Parasnis	per lb.	3-4
Strawberries	"	none	Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Walnuts	"	10-12	Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Vegetables			Tomatoes	"	8-10
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4	Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Asparagus	per doz.	none	Grain and Flour		
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-15	Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.50
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15	Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$2.60
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2	Rice	per 200 lb.	\$7.40
Cabbages	each	5-10	Milk		
Celery	per bunch	10-12	Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Carrots	"	2-3	Chinese dairies	"	17
Cauliflower	each	19-15	Fodder		
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8	Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$3.00
French Beans	per lb.	15-20	Bran	"	\$2.00
Green Corn	each	none	Fuel		
Leeks	per bunch	2-3	House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Mushrooms	per lb.	none	Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.00
Onions	per lb.	8-10	Firewood	per 60 bundles	\$1.00
Peas	"	8-10	E. KILNER.		







# DENY THAT SKOULODIS CABINET IS NEAR CRISIS

Government Papers Says Reconstruction of Ministry Is Not Impending

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Athens, March 7.—The Government newspapers deny the reported impending reconstruction of the Skouloudis Cabinet.

# Jewish Merchant, Well Known In Shanghai, Slain In Kamchatka

Local Jewish residents will learn with regret that Mr. Potnoy, a merchant, who spent the greater part of last Summer in Shanghai, has been murdered by a gang of robbers in the province of Kamchatka. It appears that the late Mr. Potnoy had secured a Government contract for a large consignment of fish, and he had to travel an unfrequented road to a village, distant about sixty miles from the town in which he resided. He made the journey on horseback, and whilst traversing a lonely moor towards dusk, he was set upon by highwaymen, robbed of all the money in his possession, and murdered. The bulk of his money had been left in the care of his landlady before he set out, so the robbers got little.

# Yenmen Rebels Are Dispersed

(Continued from Page 1)  
others have recommended to the Government a peaceful solution of the Yunnan affair.

The fall of Suifu is officially announced by a mandate.

Lu Yung-ting, Commanding General of Kwangsi, has been appointed Facilitation Commissioner (Hsu-an-shi) of Kweichow.

Liang Shih-yi, member of the committee for drafting the constitution, has been advised by Yuan Shih-k'ai, in audience, to hasten the completion of the constitution.

The Office for Land Measurement has commenced its work in Shuntien Prefecture. The monthly expenses are estimated at \$4,719 Dollars.

According to the Peking Daily News, the Government has remitted 500,000 Dollars to Szechuen, 400,000 to Hunan and 100,000 to Kwangsi, to meet military expenses.

The new domestic loan for the first year of Hungshien (1916) has been unanimously passed by the State Council.

# Northerners' Successes

According to a Peking despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), a Changsha telegram reports:—The Kweichow forces have occupied three districts in Western Hunan, namely, Chingchow, Tungiao and Suining. It is also reported that the Yunnan authorities have appointed Commissioners to appease Hunan.

**Martial Law at Kluksiang**  
A passenger from Kluksiang says that martial law was declared there on the 6th instant.

# Northern Troops To Soochow

Two battalions of Northern soldiers at the Arsenal have been ordered to Soochow.

# Sixty Rebels Arrested

It is learned that 60 rebels who planned to start an outbreak in Wush were arrested by the police on Sunday last.

# ANOTHER JAPANESE STOPPED BY BRITISH

Kamakura Maru Reports Incident on Arrival at Kobe; The Tenyo Affair

Yet another Japanese ship, the Kamakura Maru of the N. Y. K., has been stopped and searched by a British converted cruiser, according to a despatch from Kobe, says the Japan Advertiser. The paper quotes Captain Higo of the Kamakura Maru, which arrived at Kobe from the south on March 2, as stating that his ship was ordered to stop by a British converted cruiser on the high seas and arrested.

The captain said that the Kamakura Maru left Shanghai on February 27 about 3 o'clock and shortly afterward a British converted cruiser signalled her to stop. The captain immediately complied with the order and hoisted the national flag and the flag of the company. The distance that separated the steamer and the warship was about a mile, so to save inconvenience the steamer began to steam towards the cruiser, when suddenly a blank shot was fired. Soon afterwards two officers came on board, and, after inspecting the ship's papers, left the steamer.

# Looking Into Tenyo Affair

Discussing the stopping of the T. K. K. liner Tenyo Maru, which was detained and searched by a cruiser on her way from Manila to Hongkong recently, the Hochi Shimbun reports that the chief point under discussion is the reason for which the British cruiser demanded the surrender of the nine Indian passengers and why the Captain of the T. K. K. liner agreed to the demand. The Japanese government is making inquiries into this matter, says the Hochi. This journal also says that the Japanese government would raise no complaints whatever, against the search itself, for it is undisputable that any belligerent steamer could be subjected to such a search by a belligerent warship.

# Reports to Tokio

Judging by their outward demeanor, the Japanese in Shanghai are but little concerned over the numerous stoppages of Japanese ships outside the Yangtze Estuary by British warships on the hunt for enemies of the Entente. A representative of THE CHINA PRESS was informed at the Consulate, yesterday, that the happenings did not call for any special inquiries at this end.

# Captains of vessels which have been stopped have drafted reports, which the Consulate has forwarded to Tokio and, if any diplomatic negotiations are necessary, the talking will be direct between Tokio and London.

It was stated that, since the China, no more Germans, Austrians, Turks, rebellious Indians, or other people likely to cause trouble to the Entente have been arrested on ships leaving or making Shanghai. The searching parties are very thorough in their methods, insisting on seeing every passenger's papers, mustering the whole ship's company and carefully comparing those present with the entries on the records.

Also, when the warships signal "stop," they intend to be obeyed. That was why the Chikuzen Maru got a taste of the real thing. It is not known what ship it was that stopped the Chikuzen, because, although the Captain subsequently asked its name, he was not told.

Anyway, a blank shot was fired and the Chikuzen did not rightly interpret it. The Captain said he could not make out the ship and thought it might be a German. Then came a shell across the bows.

Still the ship did not heave-to. Consequently, a shot was put into her, but it is admitted that it was a very small, uncharged shell, fired at a spot where it could not do any harm. It was sufficient, for the Chikuzen pulled up and submitted to a search.

The Iyo Maru was previously announced was also searched.

# New York News Notes

\$25,000 a Year (Gold) paid For Rent of a Flat; First Fly's Fate

New York, January 30.—If you owned a princely castle overlooking the Hudson, the prettiest estate on Manhattan Island; also a splendid home on Long Island within an hour and a half motoring distance of Wall Street, not to speak of beautiful places in Wisconsin and Colorado, would you be satisfied as to your housing? Probably you would.

But C. K. G. Billings was not. Looking about him from crowning Fort Tryon at his \$500,000 roadway from Riverside Drive, at his exquisite stables, fit for a court ball, at his Manhattan hilltop truck farm, one morning he sighed. Why did he sigh? A gloomy thought had come into his active brain.

"Yes, this is all right, but I have no flat. How can I be happy without a flat? How can I taste the real joy of living in this crowded city without a flat? I may be wealthy, I may win more horse races than the Tsar, I may win more yacht races than the King of England, but without a flat I am desolate."

In deep agitation he hid himself to his friend, Douglas T. L. Elliman, who rents flats. He anxiously inquired whether the real estate man had any flats still unleased.

Mr. Elliman confessed that the demand for flats, what with the boom in business and all that, was remarkable. There was nothing on hand at present. But some clients of his were putting up a neat little building at Sixty-Third street and Fifth Avenue.

Would Mr. Billings like to look over the plans? Ah, here was a cozy apartment of twenty-one rooms. The rent? Only \$25,000 gold a year.

"Just the thing," cried the flatless multi-millionaire. "Too bad I'll have to wait till next October to move in." And, feeling somewhat relieved, he betook himself back to the cheerlessness of Tryon Hall.

# Every year New York puts up a new hotel or two, of 500, 600 or perhaps 800 rooms and the cry goes forth, where will the guests come from? But if you had stood in the lobby of the St. Regis one day this week and heard the complaint of the prosperous citizen who had just been told at the desk there was not a room vacant, you would have got a new idea of America's wealth and luxury.

"I have tried eight of the best hotels about here within the last hour," he said, "and not one has even a hall bedroom unoccupied. If that happened in my town out West the citizens would get together and build enough hotels to take everybody in—we wouldn't let the town get a black eye that way."

There is a report about that Forty-Second Street will soon have a new hotel twice as big as the largest here now. It probably will be comfortably filled from the day it opens for, like the new suburbs, New York's hotels never catch up.

Heroic John Lynch, a Seventh Avenue restaurant man, has just proved himself a hero and won the gold fly stick pin awarded by the Pollution Committee of the Merchants' Association, by killing the first fly recorded in the new year.

Edward Hatch, Jr., chairman of the committee, explains just why Mr. Lynch is a hero, as follows:

"In May that fly would have begun to breed. She would have laid 150 eggs, which in twelve days would have hatched; those flies would each have

laid 140 eggs and each of those eggs would have produced 150 more eggs after becoming flies and so on. By next September that fly's descendants, if stretched in a row, would be 2,000,000 miles long, 1,000 miles wide and three miles deep. That is, if all the descendants lived."

# 150 HANGCHOW HOUSES ARE WIPED OUT BY FIRE

Only One Death Reported; Oil Shops Blowing Up A Spectacular Feature

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, March 6.—More than a hundred and fifty houses and shops were wiped out by fire here Sunday night just before midnight. The fire was on the Ien Gyao Kyal, one of the principal business streets of the city and for a while threatened to spread indefinitely into the surrounding sections. Fortunately there was no wind and the high mud walls served to hold it within an area of two blocks along the one street.

So far only one death has been reported, that of a child. The property loss is considerable, but plans are under way for immediate rebuilding and the section will profit by the lesson in the construction of fireproof houses and a wider street. Seventeen years ago the same section was burned resulting then in a big loss of life. Among the shops burned last night were a number of oil shops which went up in huge explosions which could be heard across the city and which sent the flames well up into the heavens.

The fire departments with their hundreds of water carriers, tubs, pumps and hose did good work, but their methods, their indifference, unconcern, and deliberation did make one who had seen fire fighters in the West wish they could understand a plain English cuss word, for he had a feeling that it would prod them up to a little faster effort. Take half the buckets, three fourths of the lanterns, and nine tenths of their banners away from the Hangchow Fire Department and they would be a fifty per cent better organization, but perhaps their glory would have departed also.

# Miss Paxon In Special Evangelistic Effort

More Than Sixty Girl Students At Hangchow Are Near Conversion

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, March 6.—A special evangelistic effort among the women students of the city is being made here this week under the leadership of Miss Ruth Paxon. For the first three days of the week Miss Paxon is in the C. M. S. girls' school, then on Thursday she is to be in the government Industrial School for Women. It is the first time in the history of missionary effort in the city that an invitation has been given for such a meeting in one of the government schools for women, and the result will be watched with interest.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday will see Miss Paxon in the Union Girls' School. Special preparation has been going on here for some weeks and the meetings will be given right of way. More than sixty of the students are considering the decision to become Christians.

# Zeppelins' Bombs Dropped at Random

Airships Lost Over England In Rough Weather, Make Haste To Escape By Night

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—It is officially announced that at least 90 bombs were dropped by the air raiders on the 5th, apparently indiscriminately, in rural districts. Possibly owing to the rough weather, the Zeppelins were uncertain of their whereabouts and were anxious to get rid of their bombs before escaping under cover of night.

No military damage of any description was done, while the casualties were entirely confined to civilians. One of the injured persons has since died.

There was much surprise at the Zeppelins' visit, as it was snowing at the time. Where warnings were given, the arrangements worked very smoothly. Lights were extinguished and there was not the slightest alarm.

Both incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped. A block of workmen's dwellings was demolished, a woman and her four children being killed, while her husband had to be taken to hospital. An 80-year-old pensioner was burnt to a cinder in his bed.

# BIG YEAR FOR CHURCHES

With 40,000,000 Members, the Greatest Growth Is Recorded

New York, Jan. 30.—According to figures given out yesterday by the Federal Council of Churches, the churches of the United States, irrespective of denomination, had last year the greatest growth in their history. The report indicates that of the 100,000,000 American approximately 40,000,000 are church members. The following table shows the enrolled membership for 1914 of the best-known religious bodies, with the gain or loss of each:

	Present	Member-Growth
Baptists, North ..	1,252,633	11,310
Baptists, South ..	2,705,121	112,804
Catholics, Eastern		
Orthodox .....	467,500	5,000
Catholics, Roman ..	14,049,068	259,426
Congregationalists ..	771,362	18,274
Disciples of Christ ..	1,363,100	—
Evangelicals .....	205,525	13,962
Friends (Quakers) ..	120,712	—
Lutherans .....	2,434,188	10,788
Methodists, North ..	3,657,594	54,329
Met'dist Protestant ..	201,110	20,728
Methodists, South ..	2,072,035	66,328
Presbyterians, N.Y. ..	1,434,400	66,328
Presbyterians, United ..	153,651	5,431
Presbyterians, South ..	332,339	21,737
Protestant Episcopal ..	1,040,896	26,648
Reformed in America ..	126,847	3,704
Reformed in U.S. ....	320,459	7,779
Unitarians .....	70,542	—
United Brethren .....	360,387	39,343
Universalists .....	55,000	3,000

A striking feature of 1915 in the religious world was the record breaking sale of American printed Bibles in England, Australia, and South Africa, where heretofore Bibles made in England have been sold almost

# RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN RECALLED

M. Malevitch Has to Give Up Office Owing to Failure Of His Health

Reuter's Service

Petrograd, March 7.—M. Malevitch, the Russian Ambassador to Japan, has been recalled, owing to bad health.

# Arch Colonel Golf Ball

at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.

# Spalding Midget Ball

at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz.

# Braid's Special Ball

at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz.

# Captive Golf Ball

at \$2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

A133, Szechuen Road,

# CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration) November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles		Mail	Mail
3	5	0	dep. Peking	102	4
8.30	6.35		arr. Tientsin-Central	8.44	15.32
11.25	9.10		dep. Tientsin-Central	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	arr. Tientsin-East	5.03	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	4.55	15.45
Mail 102	Mail 2	0	dep. Mukden	Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed. 9.35	Fridays 6.01		arr. Tientsin-East	21.00	19.27
Mon. & Thurs. 4.45	Sat. 14.27		arr. Tientsin-East	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	arr. Tientsin-Central	1.10	1.10
				1.01	1.01
5.03	18.41				
Local 7.30	Mail 3	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
7.40	12.30		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
8.00	12.40	271	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
8.10	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
18.16	22.41		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
7.30	23.01		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
10.09	1.28	286	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
15.36	6.55		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
17.46	9.03	421	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
6.00	9.23		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
11.30	13.18		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
19.53	18.23	622	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
Exp. 23.00	Exp. 7.00	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
23.00	7.00	193	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchow	7.18	11.48	arr. Tientsin
9.45	15.03	arr. Tientsin	6.15	10.45	dep. Tientsin
Linchow-Tsaochuang Branch Line					
11.30	17.3	dep. Linchow	8.08	14.38	arr. Tsaochuang
12.28	18.58	arr. Tsaochuang	7.00	13.3	dep. Tsaochuang

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order, THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

# SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

# MAIN LINE.

# SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU, "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI, "UP"

# TIMES

# STATIONS

# 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16

# Local Mixed Fast Slow Goods Ex-Press Local Mixed

# a.m. a.m. a.m. a.m. a.m. a.m. a.m. a.m.

# Shanghai South dep. 8.00 8.55 10.15 10.30 4.20

# Sung King dep. 8.52 10.01 11.24 4.13 5.40

# Ka Shai dep. 9.49 11.07 1.02 5.00 7.10

# Ka Shing dep. 10.11 11.35 1.33 5.19 7.40

# Yeh Zah dep. 8.24 10.56 12.27 2.37 5.56

# Chang An dep. 8.40 10.58 12.31 2.52 5.58

# Chang An dep. 9.38 11.33 1.17 3.55 6.25

# Hangchow dep. 11.18 12.28 2.30 5.32 7.09

# Zah Kou dep. 11.30 12.28 2.42 5.47 7.24

# Shanghai South arr. 11.55 12.57 3.05 6.20 7.40

# Shanghai South arr. 11.55 12.57 3.05 6.20 7.40

# Shanghai South arr. 11.55 12.57 3.05 6.20 7.40

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# Shanghai South arr. 11.55 12.57 3.05 6.20 7.40



## Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.  
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesroom  
134-135, SZECHUEN ROAD,  
ON  
**TU-DAY, the 9th inst.**  
At 10 a.m.  
Tapestry Covered Drawing  
Room Suites, Sideboards,  
Cellarettes, Desks, Carpets,  
Chairs, Office Furniture, Single  
and Double Bedsteads, Dinner  
Service, Wardrobes, Dressing  
Tables, Washstands, Pictures,  
Coal Scuttles, Stoves,  
etc., etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW.

## Popularity!

**Our Fresh Cream Cheese**  
is attaining  
great popularity.  
Why not judge for yourself?  
'Phone 4740 8842

## CINEMA FILMS

L. Moore & Co., Ltd.  
(Established 1874)

Will sell by public auction within  
their Salesrooms,  
**KIANGSE ROAD,**  
On Saturday next, 11th March,  
at noon sharp  
An assortment of excellent  
**Cinematograph Films**  
in perfect condition and different  
subjects.  
Now On View 8890

## To Let at Rokkasan

2,800 ft. above Kobe and 2 hours'  
distance; 15 minutes' walk from  
Golf Links, near Post and Tele-  
graph Office, a FURNISHED  
HOUSE, with 6 rooms, 3 bath-  
rooms, servants' quarters, and  
separate bath-room for servants.  
Plan of House, Inventory and  
Terms may be seen at THE  
CHINA PRESS Office. 8882

Naamloze Vennootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En  
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the  
Annual General Meeting of Share-  
holders will be held at the Offices  
of the Company, Tandjong Poora,  
Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10  
a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,  
**GEORGE McBAIN,**  
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916. 8883

Naamloze Vennootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En  
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the  
Annual General Meeting of Share-  
holders will be held at the Chamber  
of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenming-  
yuen Road, on Thursday, 30th  
March, 1916. The Transfer Books  
of the Company will be closed from  
23rd to 30th March, 1916, both  
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
**GEORGE McBAIN,**  
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916. 8884

**MOTOR?**  
WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -

## O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXIX.

Into this punko  
verse, and why  
not knowing,  
Nor whence, like  
Water willy-nilly  
flowing:

And out of it,  
as Wind along  
the Waste,

I know not  
whither, — Upper  
Crust I'm sowing.

INSIST UPON UPPER  
CRUST RYE

ASK O'BILL

**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**  
Wine Merchants

## Important Notice

We now carry a full range of  
Sheeting, Tabling, Napkins in  
Irish Linen or Cotton,  
By the yard or ready made;  
Also

Honeycomb Quilts,  
Marcella Bedspreads,  
Pique Counterpanes,  
Pillow Linen or Cotton;  
and

Bath Mats, Bath Gowns,  
Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,  
Huck and Glass Towels.  
We retail at wholesale prices.

**H. G. HILL & CO.**

Tel. No. 2240.  
129, North Soochow Road,  
near General Hospital.

## ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a  
meeting of Directors of the Alma  
Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, 6th  
March, 1916, it was decided to pay  
on Tuesday, 21st March, 1916, an  
interim dividend of 5%—equal to  
45 Tael Cents per share—on the  
Capital of the Company, to those  
shareholders on record on 13th  
March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from Tuesday,  
the 14th instant, to Monday, 20th  
instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**HUGO REISS & CO.,**  
Secretaries & General Managers.

8874

## Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races.

THE Races will be run on Satur-  
day, 11th March, 1916 (weather  
permitting). The First Saddling  
Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of Admission have been  
sent to Members of the Race Club  
and the Paper Hunt Club and their  
wives and daughters.

The public can obtain tickets  
at the gate, price \$1.00 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each.  
Owners can obtain tickets for their  
mafoos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels  
both for win and place.

By Order of the Stewards,  
**R. H. NEWMAN,**  
Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club. 8867

**The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory,**  
No. 4 Canton Road

**Willard**  
**We Hate to Boast, But—**  
You'd boast too if you had saved as  
many people as we have from starting  
and lighting annoyances. Come in and  
be saved.  
**H.S. HONIGSBERG & CO.**  
TEL. 2886  
Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons  
(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.  
**HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS**  
**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS**  
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores  
**Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods**  
**Our Prices are the Cheapest**  
as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895  
**Broadway**  
Tel. 196 General. Tel. Address  
4368 Private. (Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai) "Zunglee, Shanghai"

## Anglo-Java Estates, Limited

Any Shareholder who cannot be present at the annual  
meeting on the 14th March and who wishes to oppose the issue  
of 50,000 shares at Tael 4.50 to Messrs J. A. WATTIE & CO.,  
LTD., is hereby requested to send without delay his proxy to  
vote on his behalf to Mr. M. SPEELMAN, c/o INTERNATIONAL  
SAVINGS SOCIETY, 69, Rue du Consulat.

Such proxy to be as follows:

I, .....  
being a member of **ANGLO-JAVA ESTATES, LTD.**,  
hereby appoint **M. SPEELMAN**, of Shanghai, as my proxy to  
vote for me and on my behalf at the (ordinary or extraordinary,  
as the case may be) general meeting of the Company to be held  
on the 14th day of March, 1916 and at any adjournment thereof.

AS WITNESS my hand this ..... day of .....

Signed by the said .....

in the presence of ..... 8897

## Wa Lee &amp; Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers,  
Upholsterers, Decorators,  
And General Importers.

We have special bargains to  
offer, and give every care and  
attention to customers' require-  
ments.

The quality and style of our  
goods are first-class, and we offer  
the best possible value for prompt  
Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt  
attention.

**P375, Nanking Road**  
(Corner of Yunnan Road)

**Telephone No. 4470** 8733

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
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Telephone 3809.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

## Kiangwan Races

18th March, 1916

ENTRIES for all events close at  
6 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 15th  
March, 1916, at the Club House,  
126, Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

International Recreation Club. 8994

## SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

## NOTICE

THE attention of Members is  
directed to the altered conditions of  
Races for Paper Hunt Ponies as  
stated in the Programme for the  
forthcoming Spring Race Meeting.  
The altered conditions are now  
posted on the notice-board at the  
Grand Stand and will appear in the  
Entry-form for the above Meeting.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club. 8977

The Charity Organization Com-  
mittee, appointed by the  
Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Com-  
mittee have on their books the fol-  
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R. B. WOOD,

Secretary 8972

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TO LET, rooms for offices or  
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Separate bathroom, kitchen, southern  
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THE CHINA PRESS. 8997-M-12

TO LET, unfurnished room,  
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furnished bed-sitting-room, facing  
south, large verandah and bathroom  
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Tram station. Excellent cuisine.  
Terms moderate. 8971

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board. 8838

TO LET, well-furnished rooms,  
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room. Apply to 35, Boone Road. 8950

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WANTED for Chefcoo. A  
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POSITION as traveller or resident  
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Familiar with remote interior.  
Good credentials. Apply to Box  
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TO LET, Avenue Joffre, close to  
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Low rent. Tilley & Limby, 39,  
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Bathrooms and Encased Verandah.  
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TO LET, an unfurnished flat,  
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verandah, facing south. Separate  
large kitchen and servants' quarters.  
Good locality, very cool in summer,  
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HOUSE Wanted. 5 or 6 rooms.  
Furnished. Western or French con-  
cession preferred. Small garden  
and convenient to trams. From  
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